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# A STRAIGHT ROAD TO CAESAR.

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## SUGGESTIONS :

1. That the pupil be required to pronounce each Latin and English sentence before translating.
2. That for the first ten recitations the teacher pronounce each Latin sentence before requiring the pupil to do so.
3. That the class frequently read Latin in concert.
4. That halting recitations be not allowed.
5. That the pupil be required often to translate both English and Latin sentences from the teacher's dictation.
6. That the endings and paradigms be learned at the places, and in the order, indicated.
7. That the teacher encourage the pupil to gather the thought in the Latin order of the words.
8. That longer lessons be assigned than under other methods, and that the pupil be required to combine rapidity of recitation with thoroughness of work.

*Educ T 2:3. 87. 957*

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# PART FIRST.

## NOUNS. FIRST DECLENSION.

### NOMINATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE CASES. SINGULAR NUMBER.

ILLUSTRATION:—Sul'la fē'mi nam lau'dat,  
*Sulla praises the woman.*

In the above sentence, Sul'la is in the nominative case, fē'mi nam in the accusative.

The nominative sign, in the first declension, is the ending -a; the accusative sign, the ending -am.

REMARKS.—1. The Latin has no article. Supply it in English when necessary, as in the above sentence.

2. For method of pronunciation, see foot-note below.

3. In this book, vowels long by nature are marked with the macron (-). Diphthongs are long.

#### 1.

1. Sul'la Gal'bam vo'cat.    2. Gal'ba Sul'lam vo'cat.
3. Fē'mi na fi'li am iu'vat.    4. Fi'li a fē'mi nam iu'vat.
5. Cot'ta sca'pham lau'dat.    6. Fē'mi na Mi ner'vam lau'dat.
7. Mi ner'va fi'li am lau'dat.    8. Gal'ba Sul'lam iu'vat.
9. Sul'la fē'mi nam iu'vat.    10. Cot'ta Mi ner'vam vo'cat.
11. Mi ner'va Cot'tam vo'cat.    12. Fi'li a Gal'bam lau'dat.

NOTE.—Pronounce the Latin according to the following schedule:  
ā, ā, pāpā; ō, ō, ōhō; ū, ū, fūll-mōōn; ē, ē, vācātion; ī, machīne; ī, holī-ness; æ, ay; æ, boy, au, now; eu, feūd; ei, veil; ui, we; c, come; g, go; i consonant, yes; s, yes; t, time; v (u consonant) we; qu, quart; ch, king; th, thick; ph, fun; bs, like ps; other consonants, as in English.



DIRECTION.—Apply the following statements to the words in the above Exercise :

- a.* The subject of a finite verb is in the nominative case.
- b.* A finite verb agrees with its subject in number and person.
- c.* The direct object of a transitive verb is in the accusative case.

Commit these statements carefully to memory.

## 2.

1. Minerva summons the woman. 2. Sulla summons the daughter. 3. The daughter assists Sulla. 4. Cotta assists Minerva. 5. Minerva praises the boat. 6. Galba praises the daughter. 7. Cotta summons Galba. 8. Sulla assists the daughter. 9. Minerva summons Sulla. 10. The woman assists Cotta. 11. The daughter praises the woman. 12. Galba praises Sulla.

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GENITIVE, DATIVE, VOCATIVE, AND ABLATIVE CASES. SINGULAR NUMBER.

### ILLUSTRATIONS:

Sul'la sca'pham Gal'bae (genitive case) laudat, *Sulla praises the boat of Galba, or, Sulla praises Galba's boat.*

Sul'la Gal'bae (dative case) sca'pham dat, *Sulla gives the boat to Galba, or Sulla gives Galba the boat.*

Sul'la, Gal'ba (vocative case), sca'pham laudat, *Galba, Sulla praises the boat.*

Sul'la Gal'bam sca'phā (ablative case) iu'vat, *Sulla assists Galba with a boat.*

Fē'mi na, fī'li a (apposition) Gal'bae, Cot'tam iu'vat, *A woman, the daughter of Galba, assists Cotta.*

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Ā, ā, pāpā; ō, o, dhō; ū, u, fūll mōōn; ē, e, vācātion; ī, ī, māchne; ī, hōlness; a, ay; ae, boy; au, now; eu, feud; ei, veil; ui, we.

REMARKS—1. The genitive and dative sign is the ending *-ae*; the vocative, *-a*; the ablative, *-ā*.

2. What part of speech is *cum* (in 8 below) and what case does it govern? (See vocabulary.)

3.

1. *Mi ner'va sca'pham Cot'tae lau'dat.* 2. *Cot'ta Mi ner'vae sca'pham dat.* 3. *Gal'ba ga'le am Sul'lae lau'dat.* 4. *Sul'la Gal'bae ga'le am dat.* 5. *Sul'la fi'li am Gal'bae vo'cat.* 6. *Fi'li a Gal'bae Mi ner'vam vo'cat.* 7. *Fē'mi na Mi ner'vam pe cū'ni ā iu'vat.* 8. *Sul'la cum fē'mi nā Mi ner'vam iu'vat.* 9. *Mi ner'va Sul'lae (dat.) ga'le am Gal'bae dē mōn'strat.* 10. *Fi'li a Gal'bae cum Mi ner'vā Sul'lam iu'vat.* 11. *Sul'la fi'li am Gal'bae sca'phā iu'vat.* 12. *Mi ner'va fē'mi nae pe cū'ni am dat.* 13. *Fē'mi na, fi'li a Sul'lae, Gal'bam pe cū'ni ā iu'vat.* 14. *Gal'ba cum fi'li ā Sul'lae Mi ner'vam lau'dat.* 15. *Mi ner'va Gal'bae pe cū'ni am et sca'pham dat.* 16. *Fi'li a Cot'tae pe cū'ni am et sca'pham dē mōn'strat.*

DIRECTIONS—1. Apply and learn the following statements:

*a.* Any noun which modifies another noun and does not denote the same person or thing, is in the genitive.

*b.* The indirect object of an action is in the dative.

*c.* The vocative is used for direct address.

*d.* The means or instrument of an action is expressed by the ablative.

*e.* A noun which modifies another noun and denotes the same person or thing, agrees with it in case. This agreement is called *apposition*.

2. Use, occasionally, the progressive form of the verb, *is praising* for *praises*, &c.

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*C*, come; *g*, go; *i* consonant, yes; *s*, yes; *t*, time; *v* (*u* consonant) we; *qu*, quart; *ch*, king; *th*, thick; *ph*, fun; *bs*, like *ps*.

## 4.

1. Sulla summons Galba's daughter. 2. Galba, with [his] daughter, is assisting Sulla. 3. Sulla praises Minerva's daughter. 4. Minerva gives Galba the boat. 5. Galba is showing a boat to Sulla's daughter. 6. Galba summons the daughter of the woman. 7. The woman, with [her] daughter, is assisting Galba. 8. Minerva gives Galba a helmet. 9. The daughter of Galba gives money to Minerva. 10. Galba shows Sulla Minerva's helmet. 11. Sulla assists Galba with money and a boat. 12. Galba is showing the woman Sulla's helmet. 13. Minerva, with the daughter of Galba, assists Sulla. 14. The woman, daughter of Galba, gives a boat to Sulla. 15. Sulla is assisting Minerva with a boat. 16. Galba with Sulla assists the woman.

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NOMINATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE CASES. PLURAL NUMBER.

REMARKS—I. Nominative sign, *-ae*; accusative sign, *-ās*.

2. The personal ending *-t* of the verb in the singular number becomes *-nt* in the plural.

## 5.

1. Sul'la fi'li ās Gal'bae vo'cat. 2. Fi'li ae Sul'lae (dat.) pe cū'ni am dant. 3. Gal'ba cum Mi ner'vā fē'mi nās iu'vat. 4. Fē'mi nae, cum fi'li ā Cot'tae, Mi ner'vae ga'le ās dē mōn'-strant. 5. Fi'li ae Gal'bae fē'mi nās vo'cant. 6. Fē'mi nae fi'li ās Gal'bae iu'vant. 7. Mi ner'va et Cot'ta ga'le ās Sul'lae lau'dant. 8. Mi ner'va Sul'lae sca'phās Gal'bae dē mōn'-strat. 9. Fi'li ae Sul'lae Mi ner'vae (dat.) ga'le ās dant. 10. Sul'la et Mi ner'va fi'li ās Cot'tae pe cū'ni ā iu'vant.

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Ā, ā, pāpā; ō, o, ōhō; ū, ū, ūll mōn; ē, e, vācātion; ī, machine; ī, holiness; ae, ay; α, boy; au, now; eu, feud; ei, veil; ui, we.

6.

1. The woman praises Sulla's helmets. 2. The women, daughters of Sulla, praise Galba's boats. 3. Sulla is showing [his] helmets and boats to Minerva. 4. Minerva assists the women, daughters of Galba, with money. 5. Sulla summons the daughters of Cotta. 6. Galba's daughters are assisting Sulla with a boat. 7. Sulla gives the daughter of Galba money and boats. 8. Galba gives helmets and boats to Sulla. 9. The woman, daughter of Galba, assists Sulla. 10. The daughters of Galba and of Sulla are showing Minerva the boats.

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OTHER CASES, PLURAL NUMBER.

REMARK.—Genitive sign, *-ārum*; dative sign, *-is*; vocative sign, *-ae*; ablative sign, *-is*. The dative and ablative plural of *filia* end in *-ābus*.

7.

1. *Per'fuga cum nau'tīs est in Germā'ni ā.* 2. *Gal'ba per'fu gīs pe cū'ni am dat.* 3. *Nau'ta per'fu gam sca'phīs iu'vat.* 4. *Fē'minae cum fili ā'bus Sul'lam iu'vant.* 5. *Miner'va fili ā'bus Gal'bae ga'le ās dat.* 6. *Gal'ba sca'phās per fu gā'rum lau'dat.* 7. *Nau'tae cum per'fu gīs sunt in Germā'ni ā.* 8. *Fī'li ae per'fu gae sunt in Ī'ta'li ā, et nau'tīs pe cū'ni am dant.* 9. *Pe cū'ni a fili ā'rum est in sca'phā.* 10. *Fē'minae sunt in sca'phīs et fī'li ās iu'vant.* 11. *Ga'le ae per fu gā'rum et sca'phae nau tā'rum in Gal'li ā sunt.* 12. *Fē'minae et nau'tae et per'fu gae sunt in sca'phīs.*

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*C*, come; *g*, go; *i* consonant, yes; *s*, yes; *t*, time; *v* (*u* consonant) we; *qu*, quart; *ch*, king; *th*, thick; *ph*, fun; *bs*, like *ps*.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Apply and learn the following statement:

Most nouns of the first declension are feminine; but in all declensions names of male beings, and of rivers, winds, months, and mountains, are masculine; and names of female beings, and of countries, cities, plants, and trees, are feminine.

2. Write the forms of *scapha* in the following order:

|             | SINGULAR. | PLURAL.     |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| NOMINATIVE. | Sca'pha.  | Sca'phæ.    |
| GENITIVE.   | Sca'phæ.  | Sca'phærum. |
| DATIVE.     | Sca'phæ.  | Sca'phis.   |
| ACCUSATIVE. | Sca'pham. | Sca'phas.   |
| VOCATIVE.   | Sca'pha.  | Sca'phæ.    |
| ABLATIVE.   | Sca'phæ.  | Sca'phis.   |

Commit thoroughly to memory. Write and learn, in like manner, the forms of all the nouns thus far used. Proper names are commonly used only in the singular.

## 8.

1. Galba's daughter is in the boat with the women. 2. Galba is in Italy and is assisting the deserters with boats. 3. Sulla gives the deserters money. 4. The woman is in Germany with the daughters of Sulla. 5. Minerva summons the sailor's daughters. 6. The sailors' daughters assist Galba with money. 7. Galba gives Sulla's daughters a boat. 8. The deserters are showing helmets to the women. 9. Minerva assists the women with boats. 10. The money of the daughters is in the boats. 11. Galba give helmets to the deserters. 12. The sailors' money is in the helmet, the helmet in the boat.

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Ā, ā, pāpā; ō, o, ōhō; ū, u, ūll mōm; ē, e, vēcātion; ī, machīne; ī, hōl-  
ness; æ, ay; æ, boy; au, now; eu, feud; ei, veil; ui, we.

RECAPITULATION.

QUESTION: In what case is *fi'li a* (1), and why?

9.

1. *Fē'mi na est fi'li a Cot'tae.* 2. *Sul'la, nau'ta, est in sca'phā.* 3. *Fi'li a Cot'tae (dat.) sca'pham Gal'bae, per'fugae, dē mōn'strat.* 4. *Per'fu ga Sul'lam nau'tam vō'cat.* 5. *Cot'ta Gal'bam iuvat et per'fugae (dat.) pe cū'ni am Sul'lae dat.* 6. *Gal'ba per'fu ga sca'pham Sul'lae et ga'le am Cot'tae lau'dat.* 7. *Fē'minae sunt fi'liae nau'tā'rum.* 8. *Nau'tae fi li ā'bus pe cū'ni am et sca'phās dant.* 9. *Fi'liae cum nau'tis sunt in sca'phis.* 10. *Per'fugae, Cot'ta et Gal'ba, sca'phās fi li ā'rum lau'dant.* 11. *Nau'tae cum fi li ā'bus Cot'tam et Gal'bam, per'fugās, iu'vant.* 12. *Fi'liae per'fugis pe cū'ni am et ga'le ās dant.* 13. *Pe cū'ni a fi li ā'rum est in ga'le is, ga'le ae in sca'phis.* 14. *Fi'liae per fu gā'rum fi'li ās nau'tā'rum lau'dant.*

10.

1. The deserter is in Gaul with Sulla. 2. Sulla's helmet is in Gaul, [his] boat in Germany. 3. The deserter is giving money to the woman, the daughter of Sulla. 4. The woman assists the deserters with Sulla's boat. 5. Cotta's daughter shows Sulla's boat to a deserter. 6. Sulla is a sailor and Galba a deserter. 7. Galba, the deserter, is giving money to the sailor's daughters. 8. The sailors are in the boat with the deserters. 9. The sailors are assisting the deserters. 10. The deserters are praising the sailors and [their] boats. 11. The money of Galba, the deserter, is in a sailor's helmet. 12. The boats of the sailors and the money of the deserters are in Italy.

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*C*, come; *g*, go; *i* consonant, yes; *s*, yes; *t*, time; *v* (*u* consonant) we; *qu*, quart; *ch*, king; *th*, thick; *ph*, fun; *bs*, like *ps*.

## NOUNS. SECOND DECLENSION.

### NOUNS IN -US. ALL CASES, SINGULAR NUMBER.

REMARKS.—1. Nominative sign, *-us*; genitive, *-i*; dative, *-o*; accusative, *-um*; vocative, *-e*; ablative, *-o*.

2. Notice that here alone the vocative of Latin nouns differs from the nominative.

#### 11.

1. *Brū'tus* est *do'mi nī a mi'cus* et *ser'vī*. 2. *Brū'tus* *cap-ti'vus* est. 3. *Do'mi nus* est *Brū'tī*, *cap ti'vī*, a *mi'cus*. 4. *Do'mi nus* *ser'vum* a *mi'cī* *lau'dat*. 5. *Cap ti'vus*, a *mi'ce*, *do'mi nō e'quum* *dat*. 6. *Do'mi nus* *ser'vō e'quum* *dat*. 8. *Do'mi nus e'quī* est *cap ti'vus*. 8. *Ser'vus* et *e'quus* sunt in *Gal'li ā*. 9. *Do'mi nus* cum *cap ti'vō* et *ser'vō* est in *Ger-mā'ni ā*. 10. *Ser'vus* cum *do'mi nō* et a *mi'cō*, *Brū'tō*, *cap-ti'vum* *iu'vat*. 12. *Brū'tus* a *mi'cum* *cap ti'vum* *lau'dat*. 13. *Cap ti'vus* *ser'vō* *pe cū'ni am* *dat* et *do'mi num* *lau'dat*. 14. *Ser'vus*, *Brū'te*, est a *mi'cus*.

DIRECTION.—Nouns of the second declension in *-us* are, as a rule, masculine. But, in all the declensions, apply first the statement in Exercise 7, above.

#### 12.

1. Slave, [your] master is in Germany with Brutus. 2. The owner of the horse is a friend of Brutus. 3. Brutus gives the captive money and a horse. 4. The captive, in company with [his] friend, is assisting Brutus. 5. The slave is assisting [his] master with a horse and a boat. 6. Brutus, [your] friend is a captive. 7. The slave praises Brutus, [his]

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*Ā, ā, pāpā; ō, o, ōhō; ū, u, ūll mōōn; ē, e, vācātion; ī, machine; ī, holiness; æ, ay; æ, boy; au, now; eu, feud; ei, veil; ui, we.*

master. 8. The captive gives [his] friend, Brutus, a slave. 9. Brutus with [his] friend assists the captive. 10. The friend of Brutus is a captive. 11. Brutus aids the slave and gives money to the captive. 12. The master praises the captive.

NOUNS IN -*US*, PLURAL NUMBER.

REMARK.—Nominative and vocative sign, *-i*; genitive, *-orum*; dative, *-is*; accusative, *-os*; ablative, *-is*.

13.

1. *Ser'vī sunt do mi nō'rum a mī'cī.* 2. *Do'mī nī sunt ser vō'rum a mī'cī.* 3. *Prae fec'tī a mī'cōs vo'cant.* 4. *Tri-bū'nī sunt prae fec'tō'rum a mī'cī.* 5. *Tri bū'nī prae fec'tīs e'quōs dant, ser'vīs nōn.* 6. *Prae fec'tī do'mī nīs e'quōs dē-mōn'strant.* 7. *Prae fec'tī sunt cap ti'vī.* 8. *Tri bū'nī prae-fec'tōs et do'mī nōs lau'dant, ser'vōs nōn.* 9. *Ser'vī tri bū'nōs nōn lau'dant.* 10. *Do'mī nī et ser'vī cum tri bū'nīs et prae fec'tīs sunt in Ī ta'li ā.* 11. *A mī'cī tri bū nō'rum cap-ti vō'rum a mī'cī sunt.* 12. *Do'mī nī cap ti'vīs et a mī'cīs cap ti vō'rum pe cū'nī am dant.* 13. *Tri bū'nī cap ti'vōs e'quīs iu'vant.* 14. *Tri bū'nī cum do'mī nīs et ser'vīs et cap ti'vīs sunt in Ger mā'ni ā.*

DIRECTION.—Write the forms of *ser'vus* in the following order:

|      | SINGULAR.       | PLURAL.            |
|------|-----------------|--------------------|
| NOM. | <i>ser'vus.</i> | <i>ser'vī.</i>     |
| GEN. | <i>ser'vī.</i>  | <i>ser'vō'rum.</i> |
| DAT. | <i>ser'vō.</i>  | <i>ser'vīs.</i>    |
| ACC. | <i>ser'vum.</i> | <i>ser'vōs.</i>    |
| VOC. | <i>ser've.</i>  | <i>ser'vī.</i>     |
| ABL. | <i>ser'vō.</i>  | <i>ser'vīs.</i>    |

*C*, come; *g*, go; *i* consonant, yes; *s*, yes; *t*, time; *v* (*u* consonant) we; *qu*, quart; *ch*, king; *th*, thick; *ph*, fun; *bs*, like *ps*.



## 14.

1. Masters, the captives are not slaves. 2. The friends of the captives are not slaves. 3. The friends of the slaves are not captives. 4. The tribunes summon the slaves and [their] friends. 5. The tribunes give horses to the slaves and [their] friends. 6. The slaves summon [their] masters and with [their] friends assist the tribunes. 7. The commanders are friends of the masters. 8. The masters give money to the commanders. 9. The masters with their slaves assist the commanders. 10. The captives are friends of the commanders and the tribunes. 11. The tribunes give the captives money. 12. The masters with the commanders and tribunes assist the captives. 13. The captives give [their] horses to the masters. 14. The commanders and tribunes are with the masters and captives.

NotesNOUNS IN *-ER* AND *-IR*. ALL CASES, SINGULAR AND PLURAL NUMBERS.

REMARKS.—1. These nouns have no case-ending in the nom. and voc. sing. In the other cases the endings are like those of nouns in *-us*.

2. In some of these nouns, e. g. *ager*, the *e* of the nom. and voc. sing. is not found in the other cases; thus, the gen. sing. is *a'grī*, not *a'gerī*.

3. Nouns in *-ius* usually have *-i* instead of *-ii* in the genitive singular; and in the vocative singular of proper names (with *filius*), *-i* instead of *-ie*. See *Clau'di* 3, *Clau'di* and *filii* 17 and 18 below.

## 15.

1. Fa'ber prae fec'tōs cōn fir'mat. 2. Pu'er cum fa'brō et tri bŭ'nō est in a'grō. 3. Vir fi'li ōs Clau'dī sae'pē lau'dat. 4. Tri bŭ'nus pu'e rō pe cū'ni am dat. 5. Ser'vi et a mī'ci in

*Ā, ā, pāpā; ō, o, dō; ū, u, fŭll mōn; ē, e, vācātion; ī, machine; ī, holiness; a, ay; a, boy; au, now; eu, feud; ei, veil.*

a'gr̄s sunt cum pu'e r̄s. 6. Pu'e r̄, fī'li ī fa brō'rum, fī'li ās tri bū'nī iu'vant. 7. Fa'br̄i sunt a mī'ci pu e rō'rum. 8. Do'mi nus vi'r̄s et fē'mi nīs et li'be r̄s pe cū'ni am dat. 9. Vi'r̄i pu'e rōs sca'phis iu'vant. 10. Sul'la fa'br̄s et so'ci īs a'grōs dat. 11. Brū'tus fa'brum et pu'e rum, fī'li um Clau'dī, cōn fir'mat. 12. A mī'cus pu'e r̄ est fī'li us fa'br̄. 13. Ser'vī fa'brōs et so'ci ōs ser'vant. 14. Sul'la, vi'r̄, fa'brō a'grōs, pu'e r̄s e'quum dat. 15. Li'be r̄ cum vi'r̄s sunt in sca'phā. 16. Fa'ber vi'rōs et li'be rōs vo'cat, fē'mi nās nōn. 17. Fa'ber, Clau'dī, vi'rō ser'vum dat. 18. Brū'tus, fī'l̄, est so'ci us, Clau'dius nōn.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Learn the paradigms of *ager* and *puer*, as follows :

|      | SING.   | PLURAL.   | SING.     | PLURAL.      |
|------|---------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| NOM. | a'ger.  | a'gr̄i.   | pu'er.    | pu'e rī.     |
| GEN. | a'gr̄i. | agrō'rum. | pu'e rī.  | pu e rō'rum. |
| DAT. | a'grō.  | a'gr̄is   | pu'e rō.  | pu'e rīs.    |
| ACC. | a'grum. | a'grōs.   | pu'e rum. | pu'e rōs.    |
| VOC. | a'ger.  | a'gr̄i.   | pu'er.    | pu'e rī.     |
| ABL. | a'grō.  | a'gr̄is.  | pu'e rō.  | pu'e rīs.    |

Like *a'ger*, decline *fa'ber*; like *pu'er*, *li'be rī* (plural only).

Decline, *vir*, as follows: Nom., *vir*; gen., *vir̄i*; etc.

2. Nouns of the second declension in *-er* and *-ir* are, as a rule, masculine. But apply Direction 1, Exercise 7.

## 16.

1. The boys are in the field with the engineers. 2. The engineers are encouraging the boys. 3. The men are engineers, not commanders. 4. The engineer is a friend of the boy. 5. The boys are sons of engineers. 6. The commanders, Galba and Claudius, are friends of the boy. 7. The commanders give the boys boats, the men horses.

C, come; g, go; i consonant, yes; s, yes; t, time; v (u consonant), we; qu, quart; ch, king; th, thick; ph, fun; bs like ps.

8. A man, Claudius, is with the boys in the boat. 9. The boys are with the men in the boats. 10. The tribunes are arming the engineers, not the boys. 11. The slave of the man, Claudius, is not the boy's friend. 12. Claudius, Sulla is giving fields to slaves and deserters. 13. Boys, the engineers are allies, not slaves. 14. To the man, Claudius, the engineer gives money. 15. To the boy, the son of Brutus, the commander, shows [his] helmet. 16. The men, Galba and Claudius, are arming the allies.

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NOUNS IN *-UM*. ALL CASES, SINGULAR AND PLURAL NUMBERS.

REMARKS.—1. The sign of the nominative, accusative and vocative singular is *-um*; that of the nom., acc. and voc. plural, *-a*. Other signs are as in nouns in *-us*.

2. *Vulgus* has no plural, and its sign in nom., acc. and voc. is *-us*.

3. Translate *est* at the beginning of a sentence, *there is*; *sunt*, *there are*.

4. *Auxilium* (singular) means *assistance*; *auxilia* (plural), *auxiliary forces*, *auxiliaries*.

17.

1. Con ci'li *um* dē crē'tum pa'rat. 2. Con ci'li *um* prae-fec'tō dē crē'tum dē mōn'strat. 3. Op'pi *dum* prae si'di ō au xi'li *um* dat. 4. Con ci'li *a* dē crē'ta, prae fec'ti op'pi *da*, pa'rant. 5. Au xi'li *a* dē crē'ta con ci li ō'rūm lau'dant.
- ✓ 6. Au xi'li *um* con ci'lī prae si'di *a* saepe cōn fir'mat. 7. Con-ci'li *um* op'pi dō au xi'li *um* et e'quōs et pecū'ni am dat.
8. E'qui et pecū'ni a au xi li ō'rūm et so ci ō'rūm sunt in cas'trīs. 9. Cas'tra et op'pi *dum* et prae si'di *a* sunt in pe-ri'cu lō. 10. Est pe ri'cu lum et prae fec'tus bel'lum pa'rat.
11. A mi'ci ser vō'rūm con ci'li ō pe ri'cu lum dē mōn'strant.

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*Ā, ā, pāpā; ō, o, ōhō; ū, u, ūll mōn; ē, e, vēcātion; ī, machine; ī, holiness; a, ay; a, boy; au, now; eu, feud; ei, veil.*

12. Tri bŭ'nus et au xi'li a in pe ri'cu lō sunt. 13. Prae fec'-  
ti castrō'rum so'ci ōs ar'mant. 14. Prae si'di um cum au-  
xi'liis est in op'pi dō. 15. Est bel'lum ser vō'rum et op'pi da  
sunt in pe ri'cu lō. 16. Bel'la et pe ri'cu la bel lō'rum vul'-  
gus nōn cōn fir'mant.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Nouns in *-ium* usually have *-i* instead of *iz*  
in the gen. sing.

2. Nouns of the second declension in *-um* are neuter. But  
apply Direction 1, Exercise 7.

3. Bel'lum is declined as follows:

|      | SINGULAR. | PLURAL.     |
|------|-----------|-------------|
| NOM. | bel'lum.  | bel'la.     |
| GEN. | bel'li.   | bel lō'rum. |
| DAT. | bel'lō.   | bel'lis.    |
| ACC. | bel'lum.  | bel'la.     |
| VOC. | bel'lum.  | bel'la.     |
| ABL. | bel'lō.   | bel'lis.    |

# 18.

1. The council is arming the auxiliary [forces]. 2. The  
auxiliary [forces] are in camp. 3. Claudius with the auxili-  
aries protects the camp. 4. The commander of the allies is  
commander of the camp. 5. Italy is in danger, the slaves  
are preparing war. 6. There is war, the women and chil-  
dren are in the town. 7. The tribunes summon a council of  
the common people. 8. The common people with the tri-  
bune prepare a town. 9. The town protects the council.  
10. The commanders arm the auxiliaries and the allies. 11.  
The auxiliary [forces] are slaves. 12. The town is a camp  
of auxiliary [forces]. 13. The commander of the camp  
gives the town assistance. 14. The town protects the camp.  
15. The camp and town protect the common people. 16.  
The commanders and friends of the garrison are in the camp.

C, come; g, go; i consonant, yes; s, yes; t, time; v (u consonant), we; qu,  
quart; ch, king; th, thick; ph, fun; bs, like bs.

## SYLLABICATION.

1. Make the syllables of a Latin word the same in number as its vowels and diphthongs.

2. Write a single consonant, x, or two or more consonants which can be used to begin a word, with the latter of two vowels.

3. Of other two consonants, write one with each vowel; of more than two, join with the latter vowel those which can be used to begin a word.

Verify these and the following rules by the preceding exercises and apply them hereafter until mastered.

## QUANTITY OF VOWELS AND SYLLABLES.

1. For quantity of *vowels*, see Exercise 1, Remark.

2. A *syllable* containing a long vowel or a diphthong is a *long syllable*.

3. A *syllable* containing a short vowel is a *long syllable* when its vowel is followed by two or more consonants or a double consonant, but when the first of two consonants is a mute and the second a 'liquid', the *syllable* is short in prose, sometimes long in poetry.

4. Name syllables as indicated by the following word :

5 4 3 2 1  
Pe cū ni ā' rum.

1. *Ultima*. 2. *Penult*. 3. *Antepenult*. 4. *First syllable preceding the antepenult*, &c.

## ACCENT.

1. Accent the *penult* of a word of *two syllables*.

2. Accent the *penult* of a word of *three or more syllables*, if the *penult* be a *long syllable*; otherwise, accent the *antepenult*.

THE CHANGE FROM THE ACTIVE TO THE PASSIVE VOICE.

REMARKS.—1. The *subject* (nominative) of the Active Voice, if a voluntary agent, is put in the *ablative* with *ā* or *ab* in the Passive, e. g., *Brūtus* in 1 below becomes *ā Brūtō* in 2.

2. The *object* (accusative) of the Active Voice becomes the *subject* (nominative) of the Passive; e. g., *auxilia* and *sociōs* (acc.) in 9, below, become *auxilia* and *socii* in 10.

3. The personal endings *-t* and *-nt* of the Active Voice, become respectively *-tur* and *-ntur* in the Passive, e. g., *vocat*, he summons; *vo cātur*, he is summoned; *vocant*, they summon; *vo cantur*, they are summoned.

*Rule 43.* 19.

1. *Brūtus* liberōs sociōrum vocat et cōnfirmat. 2. Liberi sociōrum *ā Brūtō* vocantur et cōnfirmantur. 3. *Tribūnt* servum iuvant. 4. Servus *ā tribūntis* iuvātur. 5. *Filiae* fabri liberōs captivōrum laudant et iuvant. 6. Liberi captivōrum *ā filiabus* fabri laudantur et iuvantur. 7. *Auxilia* castra et oppida servant. 8. Castra et oppida *ab auxiliis* servantur. 9. Praefecti *auxilia* et *sociōs* armant. 10. *Auxilia* et *socii* *ā* praefectis armantur. 11. Nautae *amicum* captivōrum cōnfirmant. 12. *Amicus* captivōrum *ā* nautis cōnfirmātur. 13. Perfuga *equōs* et *scaphās* parat. 14. *Equi* et *scaphae* *ā* perfugā parantur. 15. Faber pueris *pecūniam* dat. 16. *Pecūnia* pueris *ā* fabrō datur. 17. Claudius servō *scapham* dēmōnstrat. 18. *Scapha* servō *ā* Claudio dēmōnstrātur.

*Y—*  
20.

1. The commander summons the auxiliaries. 2. Auxiliaries are summoned by the commander. 3. The engineers are preparing a camp. 4. A camp is prepared by the engineers. 5. The council praises the common people. 6. The common people are praised by the council. 7. Brutus, the friend of the slave, assists the allies. 8. The allies are

assisted by Brutus, the friend of the slave. 9. The captive is showing [his] helmet to the tribune. 10. The helmet is shown to the tribune by the captive. 11. Sulla gives the deserters money. 12. Money is given to the deserters by Sulla. 13. The master is praising and encouraging [his] slaves. 14. The slaves are praised and encouraged by the master. 15. The garrisons protect the women and children. 16. The women and children are protected by the garrisons.

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ADJECTIVES IN *-US*, *-A*, *-UM*, SINGULAR NUMBER.

REMARK.—Observe that the masculine, feminine, and neuter forms of these adjectives are declined like *servus*, *scapha*, and *bellum* respectively.

21.

1. Dominus bonus ā servō vocātur. 2. Fēmina bona ā filiā vocātur. 3. Concilium bonum ā praefectō vocātur. 4. Sulla equum dominī bonī laudat. 5. Puer filiam fēminae bonae laudat. 6. Praefectus dēcrētum concilī bonī laudat. 7. Servus dominō bonō auxilium dat. 8. Nauta fēminae bonae scapham dat. 9. Tribūnus conciliō bonō pecūniam dat. 10. Praesidium dominum bonum cōnfirmat. 11. Minerva fēminam bonam cōnfirmat. 12. Galba concilium bonum cōnfirmat. 13. Galba, domine bone, est lēgātus. 14. Sulla, fēmina bona, est tribūnus. 15. Brūtus, concilium bonum, est captivus. 16. Galba ā sociō bonō servātur. 17. Minerva ā fēminā bonā servātur. 18. Praefectus ā conciliō bonō servātur.

DIRECTIONS.—I. The declension of *bonus* in the singular number is as follows. Commit it thoroughly to memory :

|                                 |                                   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Nom. <i>bonus, bona, bonum.</i> | Acc. <i>bonum, bonani, bonum.</i> |
| Gen. <i>bonī, bonae; bonī.</i>  | Voc. <i>bone, bona, bonum.</i>    |
| Dat. <i>bonō, bonae, bonō.</i>  | Abl. <i>bonō, bonā, bonō.</i>     |

2. Decline:

Nom. *servus bonus, scapha bona, dēcrētum bonum.*

Gen. *servi boni, scaphae bonae, dēcrēti boni, etc.*

3. Decline also:

Nom. *nauta bonus, filia bona, concilium bonum, etc.*

4. Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case.

**22.**

1. The good slave praises [his] master. 2. The good daughter praises the children. 3. The good garrison praises the commander. 4. The master of the good slave is in camp. 5. The money of the good daughter is in the town. 6. The commander of the good garrison is in Germany. 7. Brutus gives the good slave a horse. 8. The sailor gives [his] good daughter a boat. 9. Gālba gives the good garrison assistance. 10. The master assists [his] good slave. 11. The woman assists [her] good daughter. 12. The auxiliaries assist the good garrison. 13. Good slave, the master is in camp. 14. Good daughter, Claudius is an ally, not a deserter. 15. Good garrison, the camp is not in danger. 16. The sailors are assisted by the good slave. 17. The children are assisted by the good daughter. 18. The commanders are assisted by the good garrison.



ADJECTIVES IN *-US, -A, -UM*, PLURAL NUMBER.

**23.**

1. *Dominus boni servos saepe confirmant.* 2. *Feminae bonae filias saepe confirmant.* 3. *Concilia bona captivos confirmant.* 4. *Equi dominorum bonorum a servis laudantur.* 5. *Filiae feminarum bonarum a pueris laudantur.* 6. *Dē-*



crēta conciliōrum bonōrum ā praefectō laudantur. 7. Equi dominūs bonūs ā servis dantur. 8. Scaphae fēminūs bonūs ā nautīs dantur. 9. Auxilium conciliīs bonīs ā praefectis datur. 10. Servi dominūs bonūs iuvant. 11. Minerva fēminās bonās iuvat. 12. Tribūnī concilia bona iuvant. 13. Est bellum, dominū bonū, in Galliā. 14. Liberī, fēminae bonae, sunt in scaphā. 15. In castris, concilia bona, auxilia sunt et socii. 16. Galba cum dominūs bonūs est in Galliā. 17. Minerva cum fēminūs bonūs est in Germāniā. 18. Servi cum conciliīs bonīs in oppidis sunt.

DIRECTIONS.—I. The declension of *bonus* in the plural number is as follows. Commit it thoroughly to memory :

|  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Nom. <i>bont, bonae, bona.</i>         | Acc. <i>bonōs, bonās, bona.</i>  |
| Gen. <i>bonōrum, bonārum, bonōrum.</i> | Voc. <i>bont, bonae, bona.</i>   |
| Dat. <i>bonīs, bonis, bonis.</i>       | Abl. <i>bonis, bonis, bonis.</i> |

2. Decline :

Nom. *servi bont, scaphae bonae, dēcrēta bona.*  
 Gen. *servōrum bonōrum, scaphārum bonārum, dēcrētōrum bonōrum, etc.*

3. Decline also :

Nom. *nautae bont, filiae bonae, castra bona, etc.*

24.

1. The good slaves are assisting [their] masters. 2. The good daughters are assisting Minerva. 3. The good garrisons are assisting the common people. 4. The master of the good slaves is in camp. 5. The friends of the good daughters are in the town. 6. The commanders of the good garrisons are in Gaul. 7. The tribune gives the good slaves money. 8. The sailor gives [his] good daughters assistance. 9. The commander gives the good garrisons auxiliary [forces]. 10. The masters are praising [their] good slaves. 11. The

woman is praising [her] good daughters. 12. The auxiliary [forces] are praising the good garrisons. 13. Good slaves, your master is in danger. 14. Good daughters, the children are not captives. 15. Good garrisons, the allies are in camp. 16. The camp is protected by the good slaves. 17. The captives are protected by [their] good daughters. 18. The towns are protected by (means of) good garrisons.



#### PREDICATE ADJECTIVES.

REMARKS.—1. When a noun is limited by an adjective and a noun in the genitive, a common order of words is *adj., gen., noun*.

2. When a noun governed by a monosyllabic preposition is limited by an adjective, a common order is *adj., prep., noun*; e. g., *māgnō in periculō*, 7 below.

3. When a noun is limited by two adjectives, as in 15 below, do not omit the conjunction.

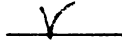
#### 25.

1. Nauṭa est saucius. Scapha est nova. Concilium est clārum. 2. Filia nautae saucii saepe laudātur. 3. Servus filiae bonae nōn est saucius. 4. Tribūnus clārus nautae sauciō auxilium dat. 5. Minerva fēminae clārae pecūniā dat. 6. Socii dominum saucium et filiam clāram iuvant. 7. Praefectus, cum fabrō clārō, māgnō in periculō est. 8. Dēcrētum concili clārī est bonum. 9. Viri multi sunt et clārī. Galeae sunt novae. Perīcula sunt māgnā. 10. Filiae fēminārum sauciārum sunt clārae. 11. Liberī fabrōrum sauciōrum sunt multi. 12. Sulla captivis clārīs agrōs multōs et māgnōs dat. 13. Dēcrēta nova praefectis dēmōnstrantur. 14. Fabrī cum virīs multis armantur et oppidum servant. 15. Sunt in castrīs novīs captivī multi et sauciī. 16. Captivī saucii sunt virōrum māgnōrum servi.



## 26.

1. The man is illustrious. The daughter is good. The town is large. 2. The children of the wounded slave are in camp. 3. The decree of the illustrious council praises the garrison. 4. The allies are armed and are giving assistance to the wounded slaves. 5. The tribune gives the illustrious captive money. 6. The commander shows the auxiliary [forces] the new danger. 7. The engineer with the illustrious captive is armed. 8. The auxiliaries with many allies are in the town. 9. The tribunes are illustrious. The boats are large. The garrisons are many. 10. The horses of the allies are praised by the auxiliaries. 11. The children of the wounded allies are in great danger. 12. The sailor gives the boys a boat. 13. The commander gives assistance to many towns. 14. The common people praise the wounded allies. 15. The engineers are preparing a large camp. 16. The illustrious commander is the son of a great man.



## GENITIVE WITH ADJECTIVES.

REMARK.—As a general rule, a noun limiting an adjective is put in the *dative*. Some adjectives, however, like *cupidus* and *plēnus*, are followed by the *genitive*. For the *ablative* with adjectives, see Exercise 31.

## 27.

1. Perfuga est auxiliī cupidus. 2. Bellum est periculī plēnum. 3. Captivus saucius belli nōn est cupidus. 4. Oppida virōrum sauciōrum plēna sunt. 5. Praefectī cum sociis multis sunt in oppidis. 6. Oppidum est captivōrum sauciōrum plēnum. 7. Minerva cum filiā clārā māgnō in periculō est. 8. Castra sunt auxiliōrum plēna. 9. Dēcrētum parā-

tur et conciliō clārō dēmōnstrātur. 10. Concilium est virōrum clārōrum plēnum. 11. Dēcrētum concili boni tribūnum iuvat. 12. Nautae clārī scaphārum cupidi sunt. 13. Fabrī scaphās multās parant. 14. Scapha est nautārum et liberōrum plēna. 15. Praesidiū equōrum multōrum est cupidum.

DIRECTION.—Learn thoroughly A. & G. 218, a.

28.

1. There is a large garrison in the town. 2. The town is protected by auxiliary [forces.] 3. The garrison is desirous of new auxiliaries. 4. New auxiliaries are often desirous of war. 5. There are many auxiliary [forces] in the camp. 6. The new camp is in great danger. 7. The town is full of women and children. 8. The women and children praise the illustrious garrison. 9. The great council is full of illustrious men. 10. The council is desirous of new allies and much money. 11. The allies are encouraged by a decree of the council. 12. The common people are desirous of new horses. 13. There are many horses in the fields. 14. The field is full of large horses.



DATIVE WITH ADJECTIVES.

REMARKS.—1. *Amicus* has thus far been used as a noun with the genitive. It is properly an adjective, declined like *bonus* and limited by a noun in the dative. Carefully distinguish these uses.

2. *Et.....et*, as in 4 below, is to be translated *both.....and*.

29.

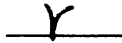
1. Servi dominis sunt amici. 2. Domini sunt servōrum amici. 3. Tribūnus conciliō est acceptus. 4. Dēcrētum et praesidiō et auxiliis est acceptum. 5. Praesidium auxi-

liis est amicum. 6. Periculum auxiliōrum praesidiō est nōtum. 7. Vulgus bellō est inimicum. 8. Praesidium nōn est belli cupidum. 9. Castra sunt virōrum sauciōrum plēna. 10. Servus est et captivōrum et perfugārum amicus. 11. Socii captivis sunt amici, perfugis inimici. 12. Perfugae sociis sunt nōti.

DIRECTION.—Learn A. & G. 234, a.

### 30.

1. The sailor is well-known to the commander. 2. The commander is friendly to the children of the sailor. 3. There is danger in camp; the allies are unfriendly to the tribune. 4. The tribune is not a friend of the allies. 5. Assistance is acceptable to the tribune. 6. Both the commander and the tribune are well-known to the allies. 7. The camp is full of deserters. 8. The deserters are not unfriendly to the commander of the camp. 9. The commander of the camp is well-known to the garrison. 10. Money is acceptable to the engineers. 11. The engineers are friendly to the sons of Claudius. 12. The dangers of war are not acceptable to many men.



### ABLATIVE WITH ADJECTIVES.

REMARKS.—1. A few adjectives like *dignus* and *indignus* are followed by the *ablative*.

2. Possessive Pronouns are adjectives agreeing with their nouns in gender, number, and case. They also refer to a *possessor*, expressed or implied; *meus*, my, *tuus*, thy, your, to *one possessor*; *suus*, his, her, its, their, to *one or more*.

3. *Suus* refers to the *subject* of a proposition, as a *possessor*; e. g., in 2 below, *suō* refers to *vir*, the subject (*the possessor*), but agrees with *tribūno*.

31.

- \* 1. Praefectus est saucius et auxiliō tuō dignus. 2. Vir dignus ā tribūnō suō laudātur. 3. Castra tua sunt fabrō tuō indigna. 4. Castra mea ā fabrō tuō nōn parantur. 5. Dēcrēta concili tui et multa et clāra sunt. 6. Socii tui dēcrētis tuis digni sunt. 7. Dominus servō suō pecūniam multam dat. 8. Servus bonus dominō suō est dignus. 9. Amici tui auxili mei nōn sunt cupidi. 10. Amicus meus ā servis suis servātur. 11. Auxilium servōrum suōrum amicis meis est acceptum. 12. Faber, fili mei, est amicus et tuus et meus. 13. Filius meus cum fabrō tuō tuis in agris est. 14. Fēminae filiābus suis pecūniam multam dant. 15. Filiae tuae pecūniā meā sunt indignae. 16. Liberi filiārum tuārum amici mei nōn sunt.

DIRECTIONS.—I. Learn A. & G. 245, a, 1.

2. The declension of *meus* is as follows:

|      | SINGULAR.                | PLURAL.                        |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| NOM. | <i>meus, mea, meum.</i>  | <i>mei, meae, mea.</i>         |
| GEN. | <i>mei, meae, mei.</i>   | <i>meōrum, meārum, meōrum.</i> |
| DAT. | <i>meō, meae, meō.</i>   | <i>meis, meis, meis.</i>       |
| ACC. | <i>meum, meam, meum.</i> | <i>meōs, meās, mea.</i>        |
| VOC. | <i>mi, mea, meum.</i>    | <i>mei, meae, mea.</i>         |
| ABL. | <i>meō, meā, meō.</i>    | <i>meis, meis, meis.</i>       |

3. *Tuus* and *suus* are declined like *meus*, omitting the vocative. Write and commit their paradigms.

32.

1. The master is protected by his slave. 2. The slave is not unworthy of his master. 3. My commander is praising his auxiliary [forces]. 4. The auxiliary [forces] are worthy of my commanders. 5. The town is friendly to your allies. 6. Your allies are not unfriendly to their commanders. 7.

The boys are your friends. 8. Your illustrious engineer is my son. 9. My well-known friend is desirous of your boat. 10. Your son is in the boat with your daughter. 11. The daughters of your commanders are in my camp. 12. My commander with his daughters is in your camp. 13. Your commander is worthy of his friends. 14. Your daughter is not unworthy of her friends.

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Y

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### ADJECTIVES IN -ER.

REMARK.—The Possessive Pronouns, *noster*, our, and *vester*, your, are adjectives agreeing with their nouns, but they refer to *more than one possessor*, expressed or implied.

### 33.

1. Auxilia nostra vulgus miserum dēlectant. 2. Vulgus miserum ab auxiliis nostris dēlectātur. 3. Dēcrētum vestrum sociis nostris nōn est acceptum. 4. Socii nostri dēcrētum vestrum nōn laudant. 5. Amici nostri scaphis suis dēlectantur. 6. Scaphae amicōs nostrōs dēlectant. 7. Noster captivus miser nōn est cupidus belli. 8. Bellum nostrum captivum miserum nōn dēlectat. 9. Misera Claudī — filia māgnō in periculō est. 10. Vestri socii nōti agrōs nostrōs vastant. 11. Agri nostri ā sociis vestris vastantur. 12. Oppida nostrōrum sociōrum miserōrum praesidiō sunt digna. 13. Auxilia vestra oppida nostra vastant. 14. Praefectus nostrō captivō miserō equum suum dat. 15. Amici filiārum vestrārum perfugis auxilium dant. 16. Filiae captivōrum nostrōrum nōn sunt in Galliā.

DIRECTIONS.—1. *Noster* is declined as follows:

|      | SINGULAR.                         | PLURAL.                                |
|------|-----------------------------------|--|
| NOM. | <i>noster, nostra, nostrum.</i>   | <i>nostrī, nostrae, nostra.</i>        |
| GEN. | <i>nostrī, nostrae, nostrī.</i>   | <i>nostrōrum, nostrārū, nostrōrum.</i> |
| DAT. | <i>nostrō, nostrae, nostrō.</i>   | <i>nostris, nostris, nostris.</i>      |
| ACC. | <i>nostrum, nostram, nostrum.</i> | <i>nostrōs, nostrās, nostra.</i>       |
| VOC. | <i>noster, nostra, nostrum.</i>   | <i>nostrī, nostrae, nostra.</i>        |
| ABL. | <i>nostrā, nostrā, nostrō.</i>    | <i>nostris, nostris, nostris.</i>      |

2. The adjective *miser* has *e* before *r* throughout, e. g., nom. *miser, misera, miserum*. Its gen. is *miserī, miserae, miserī*. Complete and commit the paradigm.

### 34.

1. Children, our boat is large and new. 2. Both the sons and the daughters are delighted with our boat. 3. Our auxiliary [forces] are summoning their allies. 4. The unfortunate men are our allies. 5. Our allies, the unfortunate captives, are in new danger. 6. The fields of our allies are laid waste by the unworthy garrison. 7. The wounded commanders are in the field with their friends. 8. The field is protected by our auxiliaries. 9. The garrisons of your towns are desirous of assistance. 10. Your towns are worthy of good garrisons. 11. The friends of our unfortunate slaves are worthy men. 12. In our council there are many illustrious men. 13. The council is friendly to your allies. 14. Your allies are well-known to the council. 15. The unworthy deserter is desirous of your money. 16. Deserters are unworthy of our assistance.

### ADJECTIVES USED AS NOUNS.

REMARK.—Adjectives and possessive pronouns are often used as nouns; e. g., *amicus*, a friend; especially are many masc. and neut. pl. forms thus used, e. g., *multi*, the many,—many,—many men; *multa*, many things; *bont*, the good,—good men; *bona*, goods; *nostrī*, our forces, our men; *sui*, his (their) forces, his (their) men; *sua*, his (their) property.



## 35.

1. Multi bonōs laudant. 2. Auxilia nostrōs iuvant.  
 3. Nostrī agrōs vulgī vastant. 4. Bonī nōn sunt bellōrum  
 cupidī. 5. Brūtus amicō meō sua dat. 6. Praefectī tri-  
 būnō suōs dēmōnstrant. 7. Tribūnus ā suis servātur.  
 8. Multa filiās nostrās dēlectant. 9. Fēminae bonae filiābus  
 meīs multa dant. 10. Bona captivōrum sociis nostris dan-  
 tur. 11. Socii nostrī amicis suis bona dēmōnstrant. 12.  
 Amicī sociōrum ā nostris cōnfirmantur.

## 36.

1. Ours (our forces) assist the garrison. 2. Worthy  
 friends assist ours (our forces). 3. There are many good  
 [men] in the council. 4. The council gives many [things]  
 to our slaves. 5. Many [things] are acceptable to our  
 slaves. 6. The good are worthy of their friends. 7. The  
 commander protects the goods of his friends. 8. Our  
 friends give their [property] to the commander. 9. Worthy  
 men encourage the good. 10. The tribune is encouraged  
 by his [forces]. 11. Ours (our men) often praise the well-  
 known tribune. 12. The well-known tribune is praised by  
 ours (our men).

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RECAPITULATION, WITH NEW NOUNS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION.

REMARK.—*Glōriae causā* in 15 below is to be translated *for the sake of glory*.

## 37.

1. Fuga fēminārum et liberōrum causam tuam nōn iuvat.  
 2. Causa fugae est periculum prōvinciae nostrae. 3. Nostra  
 prōvincia ā sociis tuis vastātur. 4. Praefectus glōriā māgnā

est dignus. 5. Māgna est glōria causae tuae. 6. Socii nostri causae tuae sunt amici. 7. Praesidium nostrum prōvinciam tuam nōn vastat. 8. Est silva māgna in prōvinciā nostrā. 9. Sunt in silvā perfugae multi. 10. Silvae multae et māgnae prōvinciās servant. 11. Sunt oppida multa in prōvinciis nostris. 12. Praesidia oppidōrum auxili sunt cupida. 13. Nostri oppidis auxilium dant. 14. Bellum prōvinciis nōn est acceptum. 15. Socii nostri glōriae causā armantur. 16. Glōria bellī nostrōs sociōs dēlectat.

DIRECTION.—Master the declension of the new nouns in Exercises 37 and 39.

38.

1. Ours (our forces) are protected by a forest. 2. The forest is in our province. 3. A slave shows the forest to the commanders. 4. There are many wounded men in the forest. 5. A worthy man is commander of our province. 6. The illustrious commander gives the province assistance. 7. The province is protected by new auxiliary [forces]. 8. The well-known allies are friendly to our cause. 9. Our cause is the cause of our provinces. 10. The good encourage our cause and praise our glory. 11. Our garrisons and auxiliary forces are the glory of our commanders. 12. Our provinces are full of large forests. 13. Many [men] praise the forests and the friendly provinces.

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RECAPITULATION, WITH NEW NOUNS OF THE SECOND DE-  
CLENSION.

REMARK.—*Hiberna* was originally the neuter plural of an adjective declined like *bonus*, the expression *hiberna castra* meaning *winter camp, winter quarters*. Later *castra* was omitted, leaving *hiberna* with the combined signification of both words. Many adjectives are thus used in all numbers and genders. Compare Remark, Exercise 35.

## 39.

1. Nūntius lēgātum et praefectum cōnfirmat. 2. Lēgātus nūntium et praesidium laudat. 3. Prōvincia et lēgātō et nūntiō est amica. 4. Nūntiī amici et lēgātī populō Rōmānō sunt dignī. 5. Lēgātus est prōvinciae acceptus. 6. Māgnum est imperium populī Rōmānī. 7. Imperium ~~est~~ populō Rōmānō datur. 8. Populus Rōmānus lēgātō dignō imperium dat. 9. Dōmicilium lēgātō clārō dignum est. 10. Lēgātī nostrī domicilia in Galliā parant. 11. Domicilia nūntiōrum sunt in prōvinciā. 12. Nūntiī ā lēgātīs iuvantur. 13. Lēgātī nūntiīs pecūniam multam dant. 14. Pecūnia lēgātōrum nūntiōs dēlectat. 15. Nostrī hiberna parant. 16. Hiberna ā nostrīs parantur.

## 40.

1. Many [men] praise the worthy messenger. 2. The Roman people give the messenger a new abode. 3. The abode of the messenger is in our province. 4. The well-known messenger is worthy of the Roman people. 5. New power is given to a friend of the illustrious lieutenant. 6. The lieutenant and his friend praise the power of the Roman people. 7. The good are not unfriendly to the ambassador and the Roman people. 8. The flight of the messengers does not delight the Roman people. 9. The messengers are unworthy of power. 10. Deserters are assisting the unfortunate messengers. 11. The abodes of the deserters are well-known to the messengers. 12. The danger to (genitive) the winter [quarters] is not great. 13. The winter [quarters] are protected by our lieutenants. 14. Our lieutenants with many messengers are in the winter [quarters].

## NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

NOUNS IN *-OR*, MASCULINE GENDER, SINGULAR NUMBER.

REMARK.—Nom. and voc. sign —; gen. *-is*; dat. *-i*; acc. *-em*; abl. *-e*.

### 41.

1. *Orātor est amicus meus.* 2. *Victor est orātōris amicus.* 3. *Orātor honōre māgnō dignus est.* 4. *Victor clārus nostrōs cōfirmat.* 5. *Honor victōris orātōrem dēlectat.* 6. *Honor novus victōri ab orātōre datur.* 7. *Concilium novum honōri victōris est amicum.* 8. *Orātor et victōrem et bellum laudat.* 9. *Populus Rōmānus nostrō orātōri clārō honōrem dat.* 10. *Populus Rōmānus honōris est cupidus.* 11. *Glōria populi Rōmāni ā victōre servātur.* 12. *Honor populi Rōmāni ab orātōre servātur.* 13. *Victor populō Rōmānō honōrem māgnū dat.*

DIRECTIONS.—1. Write and thoroughly commit paradigms of *victor*, *honor* (or *honōs*), in the singular number. The following is the declension of *orātor*: nom., *orātor*; gen., *orātōris*; dat., *orātōri*; acc., *orātōrem*; voc., *orātōr*; abl., *orātōre*.

2. Nouns in *-or* are masculine; but apply Direction 1, Exercise 7. Exceptions to the special rules for endings of the third declension will be elsewhere noted.

### 42.

1. The orator is a friend of the victor. 2. The victor protects the children of the orator. 3. The orator protects the honor of the victor. 4. Honor is given to the illustrious victor. 5. The victor is worthy of honor. 6. The well-known orator delights the Roman people. 7. The Roman people are praising the orator and the victor.

3

8. The victor shows our camp to the orator. 9. The tribune is in camp with the orator and the victor. 10. The tribune is a friend of the orator. 11. Our commanders are friendly to the honor of worthy men. 12. The orator and the victor are not unworthy of honor.

#### NOUNS IN -OR, PLURAL NUMBER.

REMARKS.—1. Nom., acc., and voc. sign, *-ēs*; gen., *-um*; dat. and abl., *-ibus*.

2. A collective noun usually takes a singular verb, but if the thought of the individual prevails, the plural is often used.

#### 43.

1. *Populus Rōmānus victōrēs et orātōrēs cōnfirmat.* 2. *Orātōrēs victōribus honōrēs dant.* 3. *Victōrēs honōrum cupidi sunt.* 4. *Honōrēs et victōribus et orātōribus dantur.* 5. *Filii victōrum honōribus sunt digni.* 6. *Liberi orātōrum honōribus nōn sunt indigni.* 7. *Boni ab orātōribus et victōribus laudantur.* 8. *Uxor senātoris est soror uxoris meae.* 9. *Vulgus uxorem senātoris, sororem feminae bonae, laudat.* 10. *Senātor uxore suā est dignus.* 11. *Senātōrēs uxōrēs suās et sorōrēs vocant.* 12. *Uxōrēs senātorum sorōribus orātōrum pecūniam dēmōnstrant.* 13. *Sorōrēs uxōrē victōris pecūniam dēmōnstrant.* 14. *Amīci sorōrum ā senātōribus iuvantur.*

DIRECTION.—The following is the declension of *orātor* in the plural number: nom., *orātōrēs*; gen., *orātōrum*; dat., *orātōribus*; acc., *orātōrēs*; voc., *orātōrēs*; abl., *orātōribus*. Complete the plural paradigms of *victor*, *honor* (or *honōs*), and combine with the singular. Write and commit complete paradigms of *senātor*, *uxor* and *soror*.

44.

1. The senators protect their wives and sisters. 2. The sisters are protected by the senators. 3. The sisters of the senators are the wives of orators. 4. The orators are worthy of their good wives. 5. The friends of our wives and sisters are sons of senators. 6. Good women praise our wives and sisters. 7. Our good wives are with their sisters and their friends, the victors. 8. The victors are in Gaul with our orators. 9. The honors of the victors delight our orators. 10. Orators praise the victors and the worthy senators. 11. The senators are encouraged by honors. 12. The Roman people give honors to their senators. 13. Honors are given both to the victors and the senators. 14. The good are often desirous of honors.

NOUNS IN *-iō*, FEMININE GENDER.

REMARKS.—1. Case signs will be as in Exercises 41 and 43 until further mention.

2. Nouns in *-iō* have lost a final *n* from the nom. and voc. sing., which must be replaced to form the stem to which the case signs are affixed; e. g. *legiō*, the nom., becomes *legiōn*, the stem; gen., *legiōnis*, etc.

3. *To Vesontio, to Rome*, etc., meaning *in the direction of*, is expressed by the accusative case: e. g., *Vesontionem, Rōmam*, etc.

4. Compare the words *dūcit, dūcitur, mittit, mittitur*, with their corresponding plural forms, and notice that *i* before the personal endings *-t* and *-tur* becomes *u* before *-nt* and *-ntur*.

45.

1. *Vesontio et Avaricum in Galliā sunt.* 2. *Praefectus Vesontionis nātionem monet.* 3. *Natio ā praefectō Vesontionis monetur.* 4. *Tribūnus legiōnem Rōmam dūcit.* 5. *Legio Rōmam ā tribūnō dūcitur.* 6. *Honor nātionis glōria legiōnis est.* 7. *Populus Rōmānus Vesontionem auxilium*

mittit. 8. Auxilium Vesontiōnem ā populō Rōmānō mittitur. 9. Senātor nātiōnī amicus est, legiōnī nōn. 10. Ōrātor legiōne et nātiōne est dignus. 11. Nātiōnēs Galliae Genāvam legiōnēs multās mittunt et auxilia sua monent. 12. Legiōnēs multae Genāvam ā nātiōnibus Galliae mittuntur et auxilia monentur. 13. Victōrēs legiōnibus nostris et nātiōnibus Galliae sunt nōtī. 14. Amīci nātiōnum sunt legiōnum nostrārum amīci. 15. Victōrēs legiōnēs suās Avaricum dūcunt. 16. Multae legiōnēs Avaricum dūcuntur.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Learn the paradigm of *legiō*; Sing., nom., *legiō*; gen., *legiōnis*; dat., *legiōni*; acc., *legiōnem*; voc., *legiō*; abl., *legiōne*. Plu., nom., *legiōnēs*; gen., *legiōnum*; dat., *legiōnibus*; acc., *legiōnēs*; voc., *legiōnēs*; abl., *legiōnibus*. Write and learn paradigm of *nātiō* and *Vesontiō* (sing.).

2. Names of towns *to which* are put in the accusative without a preposition.

#### 46.

1. There is in Gaul an unfriendly nation. 2. Allies give assistance to the unworthy nation. 3. The allies of the nation lay waste our provinces. 4. The Roman people send many legions to Geneva. 5. A tribune with his legion is sent to Vesontio. 6. The garrison of Vesontio is well-known to the legion. 7. The commander of a legion leads auxiliary [forces] to Avaricum. 8. The auxiliary [forces] with our legions protect the province. 9. The nations of Germany are unfriendly to our legions. 10. The commanders of our legions warn the nations of Germany. 11. The Roman people summon illustrious men of the nations. 12. Ambassadors are sent to Rome. 13. The senators show our decrees to the ambassadors. 14. Our decrees are not acceptable to the nations of Germany.

NOUNS IN *-ās*, FEMININE GENDER.

REMARKS.—1. The case sign of the nom. and voc. sing. is *-s*.

2. In these nouns a final *t* of the stem has been suppressed before the case sign *-s*: e. g., *civitas* is for *civita(t)s*. Decline therefore, nom. *civitas*; gen. *civitātis*, etc.

3. *Studet*, he is devoted to, i. e. *he desires*; *persuadet*, he makes it pleasant to, i. e., *he persuades*; and *favet*, he is favorable to, i. e., *he favors*, are followed by the dative.

47.

1. *Civitas libertati favet et potestati studet.* 2. *Populus Rōmānus libertate est dignus.* 3. *Rōma est potestatis et libertatis domicilium.* 4. *Magna est potestas et libertas civitatis.* 5. *Senātōrēs nobilitati favent et civitati persuadent.* 6. *Civitas potestatem magnam nobilitati dat.* 7. *Nobilitas legionibus multis libertatem populi Rōmāni servat.* 8. *Magna est gloria et honor nobilitatis.* 9. *Orātōrēs nostri nobilitatem laudant.* 10. *Imperium civitatum nobilitatem delectat.* 11. *Socii et nobilitati et civitatibus favent.* 12. *Nobilitas civitatēs Galliae iuvant.* 13. *Amici nobilitatis a civitatibus iuvantur.* 14. *Viri clari Rōmam a nobilitate mittuntur.* 15. *Praefectus auxilia Vesontionem ducit.*

DIRECTIONS.—1. Write and commit paradigms. In cases of doubt, find the *base* of the word by dropping *-is* from the genitive form, and to this base add the proper endings, as given in Exercises 41, 43.

2. Learn A. & G., 227.

48.

1. The nobility desires power. 2. The Roman people give power to the nobility. 3. The power of the nobility is great. 4. The state is desirous of liberty and power. 5. Liberty gives power to a state. 6. The state is not unworthy of power and liberty. 7. The good praise the state



and the nobility. 8. The nobility is worthy of the state. 9. There are unfriendly nations in Germany. 10. The states of Germany do not favor liberty. 11. Our senators admonish (warn) the states. 12. The states send ambassadors to Rome. 13. The ambassadors do not favor the liberty of the states. 14. Friends of liberty persuade the ambassadors and the states. 15. The Roman people send many legions to Geneva. 16. The commander leads the auxiliaries to Vesontio.



#### NOUNS IN *-DŌ*, (gen. *-inis*), FEMININE GENDER.

#### ALSO *HOMŌ* AND *CAESAR*.

REMARKS.—1. *Homō* and nouns in *-dō* have lost a final *n* of the stem in the nom. and voc. sing. In the other cases *ō* preceding *n* has become *i*. Decline, nom. *homō*, gen. *hominis*, etc.; nom. *fortitūdō*, gen. *fortitudinis*, etc.

2. *Ex-pellit* means *he drives out*; it is followed by the ablative, often with a preposition, to denote the place from which.

#### 49.

1. Vir clārus est Caesar, servus Caesaris bonus homō. 2. Caesar hominī bonō, servō suō, libertātem dat. 3. Amici Caesaris hominem dignum cōfirmant. 4. Est multitudō hominum inimicōrum in Galliā. 5. Socii ignōti multitudinī inimicō favent. 6. Nostrī civitatē hominēs indignōs expellunt. 7. Fuga multitudinis Caesarem dēlectat. 8. Caesar nostrōs, nōn multitudinem, laudat. 9. Caesar fortitudinem laudat et victōrēs multis cum honōribus Rōmam mittit. 10. Vesontiō fortitudine tribūni, hominis clāri, servātur. 11. Tribūnus cum Caesare et multitudine nōbilitātis Vesontiōnem mittitur. 12. Māgna est potestās fortitudinis. 13. Praefectus indignus multis cum hominibus, perfugis et servis, prōvinciā expellitur. 14. Praefectus prōvin-

ciae Caesari et hominibus multis est nōtus. 15. Nostri glō-  
riæ causā fortitudīni student. 16. Tribūni legiōnēs mul-  
tās Genāvam dūcunt.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Write and thoroughly commit paradigms.

2. Learn A. & G. Rule 38.

50.

1. The commander, an illustrious man, is the son of an  
unworthy man. 2. Caesar sends the illustrious man to  
Rome, not to Avaricum. 3. Rome is the abode of bravery.  
4. The bravery of the multitude delights Caesar. 5. Caesar  
praises the multitude and encourages bravery. 6. The no-  
bility desire war and persuade the multitude. 7. The mul-  
titude is encouraged by Caesar. 8. Caesar is not unworthy  
of the multitude. 9. The multitude desire, [as] a comman-  
der, an unworthy man. 10. A good cause is not assisted  
by an unworthy man. 11. Men unfriendly to Caesar lay  
waste our fields. 12. Caesar's messenger warns the un-  
friendly men. 13. Deserters are friendly to the unworthy  
men. 14. There are many sailors with the unfriendly men.  
15. Slaves are friends of the unworthy men. 16. Caesar  
prepares war and drives the unfortunate multitude from the  
state.

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NOUNS IN *-ō*, (gen. *-ōnis*), MASCULINE GENDER.

REMARKS.—1. These nouns, like those in *-iō*, and *-dō*, have lost the final *n* of the stem in the nom. and acc. sing., but unlike these nouns *ō* is retained before *n* in the other cases.

2. *Ad* means *to*, i. e. *up to*; *in* means *to*, i. e. *to a position within, into, into the midst of*; *in* with the ablative means situation in a place.

3. The expressions *he praises*, *he is praising*, *he does praise*, are all to be translated by the simple verb *laudat*. Apply this in sentences 13 and 15 of Exercise 52.

## 51.

1. Homō saucius est cālō, et perfuga miser latrō est.  
 2. Auxilium et latrōni et cālōni est acceptum. 3. Sunt cum latrōne et cālōne hominēs multi et inimici. 4. Hominēs indigni ad Caesarem dūcuntur. 5. Caesar cālōnem ad castra, latrōnem ad oppidum, Genāvam, mittit. 6. Filius cālōnis et filia latrōnis ad prōvinciam mittuntur. 7. Cicerō clārus est orātor nōtus. 8. Orātor, māgnus nōn est latrōnum et cālōnum amicus. 9. Cālōnēs et latrōnēs Cicerōni sunt nōti. 10. Cicerō cālōnibus et latrōnibus nōn favet. 11. Potestās Cicerōnis cālōnēs et latrōnēs civitāte expellit. 12. Civitās ā Cicerōne servātur. 13. Populus Rōmānus Cicerōnem laudat. 14. Praefectus inimicus cum cālōnibus multis et latrōnibus suīs in prōvinciam dūcit. 15. Caesar legiōnēs in prōvinciam mittit et sociōs nostrōs servat. 16. Caesar legiōnēs Rōmam mittit.



DIRECTION.—Observe that the place to which, after a verb of motion, is put in the accusative with *ad* or *in*.

## 52.

1. The unworthy servant is the friend of a robber. 2. The robber is led into camp by the servant. 3. The robber shows the servant his goods and money. 4. The servant is desirous of the robber's money. 5. Our commanders are not friendly to the robber. 6. The commander of the camp sends the servant to Italy, the robber to the town, Geneva. 7. The multitude drives the robber from the town. 8. The forests of Italy are full of servants and robbers. 9. Sulla prepares war and leads many servants and robbers to Rome. 10. Sulla's commanders are not friends of Cicero and the nobility. 11. Sulla with his servants and

robbers lays waste our fields. 12. The well-known victor gives his servants and robbers the fields of Italy. 13. Cicero [does] not favor Sulla. 14. Sulla is not encouraged by Cicero. 15. Robbers [do] not praise Cicero. 16. The Roman people give Cicero great honor.

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NOUNS IN *-L*. ALSO *FRĀTER*.

REMARKS —1. Nouns in *-l* are usually masculine by signification, but those in *-al* (gen *-ālis*) are neuter.

2. The nom. and voc. form *frāter* is replaced by a shorter stem *frātr* in the other cases. Decline nom. *frāter*, gen. *frātris*, etc.

3. *From Avaricum, from Geneva, etc.*, is expressed by the ablative case; e. g., *Avaricō, Genāvā*, etc.

53.

1. *Frāter meus cōsulem socium appellat, exsulem amicum.* 2. *Cōsul ā frātre meō socius appellātur, exsul amicus.* 3. *Meus frāter clārus et cōsulī et exsulī nōtus est.* 4. *Civitās frātri meō favet.* 5. *Populus Rōmānus frātre meum Avaricō, cōsulem Genāvā vocat.* 6. *Nūtiū cum exsule Rōmā ā cōsule in prōvinciam mittitur.* 7. *Māgna est potestās cōsulis, honor exsulis, fortitūdō frātris mei.* 8. *Clārī civitātis virī māgnō in periculō sunt.* 9. *Frātrēs senātōris cōsulēs et exsulēs servant.* 10. *Nōbilitās cum cōsulibus et exsulibus ā frātribus servantur.* 11. *Et cōsulēs et exsulēs frātrēs senātōris laudant.* 12. *Periculum exsulū et cōsulū nōn est ignōtum.* 13. *Auxiliū frātrū cōsulibus est acceptum.* 14. *Nostrī frātre meū tribūnum creant.* 15. *Frāter meus ā nostris tribūnus creātur.*

DIRECTION.—Learn A. & G. Rule 32.

## 54.

1. The brother of the consul is a prisoner and an exile. 2. The prisoner is sent to the consul from Geneva. 3. The consul favors his brother, the exile. 4. The exile is assisted by his brother, the consul. 5. The servant of the exile is a slave of the consul. 6. The slave is given to the exile by the consul. 7. Money is sent from Vesontio to the consul by the exile. 8. The consul calls the exile his worthy brother. 9. The Roman people elect brothers consuls. 10. A senator calls the exiles friends and brothers. 11. The exiles with their brothers, the consuls, desire authority. 12. The authority of the consuls is in danger. 13. The state protects the authority of the brothers. 14. The nation gives to the brothers and the exiles great honor. 15. Great honor is given to the consuls by the worthy exiles.

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NOUNS IN -ES, MASCULINE GENDER. ALSO *PRINCEPS*.

REMARKS.—1. These nouns change *i* of the stem to *e* before *s*, the case sign of the nom. and voc. sing. Before *s*, *p* is retained while *t* and *d* are dropped.

2. *Princeps* is the masculine form of an adjective.

3. *Ā*, *ab* means *from, away from* (the outside); *ex*, *from, out of* (the interior).

## 55.

1. Nobilitās principem civitātis obsidem Rōmam mittit. 2. Obses ex Galliā in Ītaliā ab milite dūcitur. 3. Miles principī, obsidi dignō, agrōs Galliae dēmōnstrat. 4. Princeps clārus silvās et agrōs laudat. 5. Est cum principe amicus militis. 6. Amicus est cālō obsidis, principis clārī. 7. Cālō est militi amicus et obside nōn indignus. 8. Civitās militem bonum laudat. 9. Cōnsul est obsidum cupidus et militēs in Galliam mittit. 10. Militēs nostrī principēs

Galliae monent. 11. Principēs civitātum obsidēs parant. 12. Obsidēs dignī militibus ā principibus dantur. 13. Sunt cum obsidibus liberī principum. 14. Obsidēs ā militibus ab Galliā ad Ītaliā dūcuntur. 15. Praefectī militum obsidibus et principibus sunt amici.

DIRECTION.—Learn A. & G. Rule 56.

56.

1. A hostage is given to the state by a chief of Gaul. 2. The hostage is a son of the chief. 3. A messenger with a soldier is sent to the chief. 4. The chief gives his son to the soldier. 5. The chief for the sake of his son protects the soldier. 6. The bravery of the soldier is well-known both to the chief and the hostage. 7. The soldier with the hostage is summoned from [out of] Gaul to [into] Italy. 8. There is war in Gaul, the chiefs are desirous of hostages. 9. The Roman people [do] not give hostages to unfriendly chiefs. 10. The nations of Gaul are unworthy of hostages. 11. The province is arming its soldiers and desires assistance. 12. A tribune of the soldiers sends leading men (chiefs) from Italy to the province. 13. The assistance of leading men (chiefs) is acceptable to the soldiers. 14. The soldiers of the province with our leading men (chiefs) lay waste the fields of Gaul. 15. Hostages worthy of illustrious soldiers are given to the Roman people. 16. The Roman people are not unfriendly to worthy hostages.

  
NOUNS IN -ŪS. FEMININE GENDER.

ALSO LAUS AND CUSTOS.

REMARKS.—1. These nouns are alike in that they drop the consonant

(*t, d,*) before *s*, the case sign of the nom. and voc. sing., and retain the preceding vowel quantity.

2. Translate the ablative in 7 below *because of*.

## 57.

1. Custōs est vir māgnae virtūtis. 2. Virtūs custōdis militēs nostrōs dēlectat. 3. Caesar virtūtem laudat et custōdem cōnfirmat. 4. Custōs dignus Caesarem clārum laudat. 5. Vir bonus saepe est laudis cupidus. 6. Laus māgna custōdi dignō datur. 7. Tribūnus virtūte suā māgnū in periculum venit. 8. Tribūnus auxiliō studet et ā cōnsule custōdes postulat. 9. Custōdes ad tribūnum veniunt et auxilium postulant. 10. Praefectus multis cum custōdibus virum clārum servat. 11. Virtūs custōdum laude māgnā est digna. 12. Custōdēs nostrī laudi et virtūti nōn sunt inimici. 13. Populus Rōmānus māgnam laudem et honōrem custōdibus dat. 14. Custōdēs nostrī militēs honōris māgni sunt.

DIRECTION.—Learn A. & G., 215, 187, a, 1, (cf. 13 above), 245.

## 58.

1. A good soldier desires praise. 2. The commander gives praise to the good soldiers. 3. The guard is a soldier of well-known valor. 4. The state demands from a guard great valor. 5. The state praises the valor of the guard. 6. Praise is given to the guard because of valor. 7. The state by its praise encourages the guard. 8. Guards are sent from the province to Geneva. 9. Assistance is sent to the guards from Rome. 10. The valor of our guards protects the honor of the Roman people. 11. The honor of the Roman people is protected by our guards. 12. The guards [do] not protect the state for the sake of praise. 13. The nations of Gaul give praise to our guards.

NOUNS IN -X, FEMININE GENDER.

REMARKS.—1. These nouns have the case sign *s* in the nom. and voc. sing.; *c* and *g* of the stem unite with *s* so to form *x*, e. g., stem *duc*, nom. *duc-s*—*dux*, gen. *ducis*, etc.

2. Many nouns in -*x* are masc. by signification.

59.

1. Phalanx est ducis boni cupida. 2. Phalanx regis duce bono est digna. 3. Rex fratrem suum ducem phalangis facit. 4. Rex phalangem suam Romam ad provinciam ducit. 5. Dux cum phalange in provinciam venit. 6. Nuntius a rege in Galliam mittitur et nationes monet. 7. Nationes Galliae legatos ad regem mittunt et pacem postulant. 8. Pax regi et duci et phalangi est accepta. 9. Nobilitas paci studet. 10. Vulgus est pacis cupidum. 11. Ducis pacem postulant et regibus persuadent. 12. Senatores, amici regum, paci favent. 13. Amici pacis ducibus nostris sunt noti. 14. Civitates ducibus et regibus suis sunt dignae.

60.

1. The leader, a man of great valor, arms his phalanx. 2. The king summons the leader with his phalanx to Rome. 3. The nobility are unfriendly to the king and favor war. 4. The phalanx with its leader drives the nobility from Rome. 5. The king gives to the leader and the phalanx much praise. 6. The friends of the king are delighted by the valor of the phalanx. 7. The friends of the leader praise the king. 8. The leader and the phalanx are worthy of the king. 9. The unfortunate kings desire peace. 10. Messengers of the kings are sent from the nations for the sake of peace. 11. A decree of the state gives peace to the kings. 12. Ambassadors are sent to the kings. 13. Peace is granted (given) by the kings. 14. Great nations are delighted with peace.



NOUNS IN *-ĒS*, ALSO URBS (*I-STEMS*). FEMININE GENDER.

REMARKS.—1. Case signs in this exercise are the same as in Exercise 59. The *i* of the stem appears only *before* the case sign of the gen. plural (*-ium*) and *within* the case sign of the acc. plural (regularly *is* instead of *es*).

2. For the meaning and use of the word *stem*, read A. & G. 21, and footnote 2.

## 61.

1. Periculum urbis rēgem monet. 2. Rēx urbī militēs auxili causā dat. 3. Militēs cum plēbe auxiliū ferunt. 4. Plēbs cum militibus urbem fortitudīne servat. 5. Urbs virtūte plēbis et militum servātur. 6. Rēx plēbem et milites laudat. 7. Caedēs exsulum urbibus Itāliae nōta est. 8. Causa caedis miserum concili dēcrētum est. 9. Plēbs caedi et fami nōn student. 10. Caedēs et famēs plēbi nōn persuādent. 11. Urbēs inimicae caede et fame vastantur. 12. Multitudō fēminārum et liberōrum ex urbe ad prōvinciam mittitur. 13. Bellum urbis (ēs) nostrās vastat et famis causa est. 14. Principēs urbium Rōmam pācis causā veniunt. 15. Pāx famem et caedem urbibus nostris expellit. 16. Caedēs saepe famem fert.

DIRECTION.—Caedēs is thus declined: Sing., nom., *caedēs*; gen., *caedis*; dat., *caedi*; acc., *caedem*; voc., *caedēs*; abl., *caede*. Plural, nom., *caedēs*; gen., *caedium* (sometimes *caedum*); dat., *caedibus*; acc., *caedīs* (*caedēs*); voc., *caedēs*; abl., *caedibus*. In like manner decline *famēs*, gen. *famis*. The gen. of *urbs* is *urbis*. Complete its paradigm as suggested by *caedēs*.

## 62.

1. The slaughter of the common people warns the cities of the province. 2. The cities are warned by the slaughter of the common people. 3. The danger of famine is known to the unfortunate cities. 4. The guards of the cities are

driven away by famine. 5. Famine drives the populace away from the cities. 6. War is the cause of famine and slaughter. 7. The city [of] Rome is protected from famine. 8. The unfortunate populace desires the assistance of the city. 9. The city is unfriendly to famine and slaughter. 10. Assistance is given to the populace by the city. 11. Assistance drives away from the city famine and slaughter. 12. The city is praised by the populace. 13. The populace gives the city much praise. 14. The nations praise the city [of] Rome.



NOUNS IN *-IS* (*I-STEMS* CONTINUED) ALSO COHORS.  
FEMININE GENDER.

REMARK.—In 8 below, translate *pro hoste habet* (he holds for an enemy), *he treats as an enemy*.

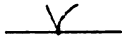
63.

1. Est in cohorte hostis. 2. Hostis partis militum est amicus, partis nōn. 3. Homō indignus partī praefectorum nōtus est, partī ignōtus. 4. Māgna cohortis pars hostī nōn favet. 5. Praefectus cum parte cohortis hostem laudat. 6. Laus hostis cohorti nōn est accepta. 7. Praefectus cohortem in inimicam Galliae partem dūcit. 8. Cohors praefectum indignum pro hoste habet. 9. Praefectus indignus ā cohorte pro hoste habētur. 10. Potestās hostium multis in prōvinciae partibus est nōta. 11. Hostēs partis (ēs) civitātis vastant. 12. Partēs civitātis ā hostibus vastantur, partēs cohortibus nostris servantur. 13. Custōdēs urbium cohortibus hostis (ēs) dēmōnstrant. 14. Cohortēs multis prōvinciae partibus auxilium acceptum dant. 15. Virtūs cohortium nostrārum hostibus nōn ignōta est. 16. Populus Rōmānus cohortis (ēs) nostrās laudat.

DIRECTION.—Write and commit the declension of *hostis* as follows: Sing., nom., *hostis*; gen., *hostis*; dat., *hosti*; acc., *hostem*; voc., *hostis*; abl., *hoste*. Plural, nom., *hostēs*; gen., *hostium*; dat., *hostibus*; acc., *hostes* (*ēs*); voc., *hostēs*; abl., *hostibus*. The genitive of *cohors* is *cohortis*; of *pars*, *partis*. Complete the paradigms.

## 64.

1. An enemy leads the cohort. 2. The leader is unfriendly to a large part of the cohort. 3. The leader is treated by the cohort as an enemy. 4. The cohort calls the leader an enemy of the Roman people. 5. The cohort [does] not favor an enemy and demands a new leader. 6. The bravery of the leader [does] not persuade the cohort. 7. Claudius is desirous of a part of the cohort, Brutus demands a part. 8. A part is sent to Claudius, a part to Brutus. 9. The danger of parts of the province is well-known to our cohort. 10. The state arms its cohorts and warns the enemy. 11. A multitude of the enemy comes into many parts of the province. 12. Parts of the province are laid waste by our enemies. 13. Aid is given to the province by our cohorts. 14. Our enemies are driven from a large part of the province by the valor of our cohorts. 15. The valor of our cohorts is not unknown to the enemy. 16. Our cohorts are worthy of the praise of the Roman people.

NOUNS IN -IS (*I-STEMS*, CONTINUED). FEMININE GENDER.

REMARK.—1. *Civis*, *clāssis* and *nāvis* (genitives the same) show the *i-stem* in the abl. sing., *civis* and *clāssis* occasionally, *nāvis* oftener. *Nāvis* has also sometimes the acc. sing. *nāvim*.

2. The *dative* sometimes means *for* (see 3, 5, 7, 9, 13 and 16 below.)

65.

1. Nāvis m̄agna civem Rōmānum ad Ītaliā fert. 2. Est in nāve (i) cum cive (i) vir clārus. 3. Vir clārus est praefectus clāssis et amīcus civis. 4. Clāssis m̄agna praefectō nōtō parātur. 5. Civis praefectō nāvem (im) novam et clāssē m̄agnam parat. 6. Praefectus clāsse (i) dēlectātur et civi pecūniā multā dat. 7. Praefectus clāssi suae nautās dēligit. 8. Filius praefecti dēligitur praefectus nāvis. 9. Multitūdō civium et fabrōrum nāvis (ēs) et clāssis (ēs) cōnsuli parat. 10. Clāssēs m̄agnae, multitūdō nāvium, ā civibus armantur. 11. Nostrae nāvēs multae cōnsulem et civis (ēs) dēlectant. 12. Civēs clāssibus et nāvibus dēlectantur. 13. Cōsulēs clāssibus praefectōs, nāvibus nautās multōs dēligunt. 14. Multitūdō clāssium honōrem et glōriā civitātis servat. 15. Laus m̄agna et civibus et fabris datur. 16. Nautae multi clāssi dēliguntur. 17. Caesar legiōnibus fabrōs dēligit.

DIRECTION.—Decline *civis*, *clāssis* and *nāvis* (genitives the same) as suggested by the declension of *hostis* in the preceding Exercise, and by Remark 1, above.

66.

1. Our admiral (commander of the fleet) is worthy of a new ship. 2. An illustrious citizen, an engineer, prepares a ship. 3. The ship is prepared for our fleet. 4. The ship is equipped (armed) by a Roman citizen. 5. The assistance of the citizen is acceptable to the state. 6. Sailors are selected for the ship from our fleet. 7. Our fleet drives the enemy away. 8. The nation praises the admiral and the worthy citizen. 9. There is war; a multitude of citizens demand the assistance of our ships and fleets. 10. The

admiral selects for his fleets and ships many sailors. 11. Many ships and large fleets assist our citizens. 12. Leading men with many citizens come to our fleets and ships. 13. Many illustrious citizens are brought to Italy by our fleets and ships. 14. The state protects its citizens.

Y

NOUNS IN *-IS* (*I-STEMS* CONTINUED), FEMININE GENDER.  
ALSO *LIGER* AND *ARAR*.

REMARKS.—1. *Liger* and *Arar* have the *i-stem* in both acc. and abl. *Orbis* shows the *i-stem* rarely in the abl. sing., *finis*, oftener. They are of the masculine gender.

2. *Orbis terrae* (*terrārum*) means *the circle of the land (lands)*, i. e., *the world*.

3. Translate *trānsdūcit*, *he leads across*. It takes *two accusatives*. See 4 and 14 below.

67.

1. *Nostri ad Ligerim veniunt*. 2. *Liger et Arar sunt in Galliā*. 3. *Sunt in Arari scaphae multae, in Ligeri māgnae nāvēs*. 4. *Caesar legiōnēs multās Ararim trānsdūcit*. 5. *Finis imperi nostri est māgnus terrae orbis*. 6. *Imperium nostrum orbem terrārum servat et finem nōn habet*. 7. *Māgnum in orbe (i) terrārum est imperium populi Rōmāni*. 8. *Populus Rōmānus imperium sine fine (i) habet*. 9. *Finēs hostium nostrōrum sine fine (i) nōn sunt*. 10. *Hostēs finibus novis student*. 11. *Hōstēs militēs multōs ē finibus suis in finis (ēs) nostrōs dūcunt*. 12. *Militēs multi, custōdēs finium nostrōrum, hostēs prōvinciā expellunt*. 13. *Militēs multi Ligerim trānsdūcuntur*. 14. *Praefecti Ligerim legiōnem trānsdūcunt*. 15. *Legiō Ararim trānsdūcitur*.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Decline *orbis* and *finis* (genitives the same). *Orbis* has rarely *orbī* in the abl. sing.; *finis* sometimes *finī*. Decline also *Liger*, gen., *Ligeris*; *Arar*, gen., *Araris*.

2. Learn A. & G. 239, 2, b.

68.

1. The Saône and the Loire are well-known to our sailors. 2. Messengers are sent from Geneva to the Saône and the Loire. 3. Our sailors are summoned from the Saône to Vesontio, from the Loire to Avaricum. 4. There are in the great world many nations. 5. The world is the abode of many great nations. 6. The authority of Rome [does] not have a known limit. 7. Our authority is the glory of the world. 8. The valor of our legions protects the known world. 9. The territory of our enemies is not without limit. 10. The enemy desire our territory. 11. The enemy are led across the territory of our allies. 12. The cities of our territory are in great danger. 13. The allies drive the enemy from our cities and territory. 14. The enemy lead their allies across the Saône.



NOUNS IN -E AND -AL (I-STEMS CONTINUED), NEUTER GENDER.

REMARKS.—1. The case signs of all neuter nouns of the third declension are as follows: Nom., acc. and voc. —; gen. -is; dat. -i; and abl. -e; pl., nom., acc. and voc. -a; gen. -um; dat. and abl. -ibus.

2. In the abl. sing. of neuter *i*-stems, *i* takes the place of *e*, and in the nom., acc. and voc. pl., *i* appears before *a*. Verify Remarks 1, 2 and 3 by the declensions below.

3. In the nom., acc. and voc. sing., *i* of the stem becomes *e* unless it is preceded by *al* or *ar*, when it is usually dropped; e. g., nom. *vectigali* becomes *vectigal*, but nom. *mari* becomes *mare*.

4. Translate *mare nostrum*, *Mediterranean Sea*.

5. Translate *trānsit*, *he goes over*, i. e. *he crosses*; *trāseunt*, *they cross*.

69.

1. Māgnum est mare nostrum. 2. Pars maris nostrī est prōvinciāe finitima. 3. Prōvincia marī nostrō finitima est. 4. Caesar multis cum nāvibus mare nostrum trānsit. 5. Clās-

sis Caesaris mari hostis (ēs) nostrōs expellit. 6. Vectigal populō Rōmānō datur. 7. Pars vectigālis ex prōvinciā, pars ex Galliā mittitur. 8. Civitās vectigāli māgnō digna est. 9. Nātiōnēs finitimae civitāti vectigal māgnū dant. 10. Civitās Rōmāna vectigāli māgnō digna est. 11. Sunt in orbe (i) terrārum maria multa et māgna. 12. Clāssēs nostraē sunt mariū custōdēs. 13. Sunt nātiōnēs multae mari-bus māgnīs finitimae. 14. Nautae nostri maria ignōta saepe trānseunt. 15. Nostri nautae clāri maribus clāssis (ēs) hostium expellunt. 16. Vectigālia māgna cōsulem cōnfirmant. 17. Cōsul vectigāliū māgnōrum est cupidus. 18. Civēs vectigālibus māgnīs nōn sunt inimici. 19. Lēgāti vectigālia accepta Rōmam ferunt. 20. Cōsul vectigālibus suis cōnfirmātur.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Commit the declension of *mare* and *vectigal* as follows:

|      | SING.  | PLURAL.  | SING.       | PLURAL.       |
|------|--------|----------|-------------|---------------|
| NOM. | mare.  | maria.   | vectigal.   | vectigālia.   |
| GEN. | maris. | marium.  | vectigālis. | vectigālium.  |
| DAT. | marī.  | maribus. | vectigālī.  | vectigālībus. |
| ACC. | mare.  | maria.   | vectigal.   | vectigālia.   |
| VOC. | mare.  | maria.   | vectigal.   | vectigālia.   |
| ABL. | marī.  | maribus. | vectigālī.  | vectigālībus. |

2. Notice that *it*, *he goes*, and *eunt*, *they go*, are *intransitive verbs*, but become *transitive* when compounded with *trāns*. Learn A. & G. 237, d.

## 70.

1. The Rhine bears our fleet to the sea. 2. Sailors are not friendly to an unknown sea. 3. The Mediterranean sea is adjacent to Italy. 4. Our fleet crosses the Mediterranean sea. 5. A large part of the Mediterranean sea is protected by our fleet. 6. The Roman state is desirous of tribute.

7. Tribute is given to the Roman state. 8. Unfriendly nations send tribute to the city [of] Rome. 9. Rome is not unworthy of large tribute. 10. The state desires large tribute. 11. Parts of the great seas are unknown to our sailors. 12. The fleets of the Roman people often cross unknown seas. 13. The seas are often unfriendly to our fleets. 14. The territory of the enemy is adjacent to great seas. 15. Our fleets drive the enemy from the seas. 16. A part of our revenues is sent from Gaul. 17. There is a war in Gaul; our revenues are in great danger. 18. War brings our revenues into danger. 19. The state desires new revenues. 20. A messenger is sent to Rome with the revenues of the province.

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ADJECTIVES IN *-IS* (*I-STEMS*), THIRD DECLENSION, TWO TERMINATIONS.

REMARKS.—1. *Omnis* has but two forms for gender, one for masculine and feminine nouns, e. g. (see 1 below), *omnis honor*, *omnis glōria*; the other for neuters, e. g., *omne imperium*. These two forms become one in the gen., dat. and abl., sing. and pl.; e. g. (see 8 below), *omnis honoris*, *omnis glōriae*, *omnis imperi*.

2. The masculine and feminine form of *omnis* is declined like *hostis*, but with the ending *i* only, in the dat. and abl. sing.; the neuter form is declined like *mare*.

71.

1. *Omnis* honor et *omnis* glōria et *omne* imperium populo Rōmāno dantur. 2. *Omnis* honoris et *omnis* glōriae et *omnis* imperi civitās est cupida. 3. *Omnī* honorī et *omnī* glōriae et *omnī* imperiō studet cōsul. 4. *Omnem* honōrem et *omnem* glōriam et *omne* imperium Rōma habet. 5. *Omnī* honōre et *omnī* gloriā et *omnī* imperiō digna est Rōma. 6. *Omnēs* lēgātī et *omnēs* legiōnēs et *omnia* auxilia in Galliam mittuntur. 7. *Omnium* lēgātōrum et *omnium* legiōnum et *om-*



*nium* auxiliōrum māgnū est periculum. 8. *Omnibus* lēgātis et *omnibus* legiōnibus et *omnibus* auxiliis socii sunt amici. 9. *Omnis*(ēs) lēgātōs et *omnis*(ēs) legiōnēs et *omnia* auxilia hostēs urbe expellunt. 10. *Omnibus* lēgātis et *omnibus* legiōnibus et *omnibus* auxiliis suis digna est Italia. 11. Nostri omnis(ēs) hostium agrōs vastant. 12. Vestra vectigālia in populi Rōmāni potestāte sunt. 13. Caesar multitudinem hominum ex omni prōvinciā vocat. 14. Cōsul auxilia omnia in Galliam mittit. 15. Hostēs nōbilitātem omnem et omne vulgus armant. 16. Omnēs hostēs Ararim trānseunt et sociis nostris bellum inferunt. 17. Nostri socii cum hostibus proelium committit et omnis nōbilitās pereunt.

DIRECTION.—In reciting the paradigms of *omnis* repeat the masc. and fem. form once only.

## 72.

1. All the multitude of the enemy cross the Rhine. 2. The slaughter of the nobility brings great misfortune to the state. 3. Every part of the state is laid waste by the enemy. 4. Caesar makes war upon all the multitude of the enemy. 5. The Roman state warns every enemy. 6. Rome sends fleets to every part of the Mediterranean sea. 7. Our fleets are upon every sea. 8. Hostages are sent to Rome from all the world. 9. A conspiracy of all unfriendly nations brings danger to our allies. 10. The unfriendly allies lay waste all the territory of the enemy. 11. All [of] the towns are in the territory of the enemy. 12. Caesar gives acceptable assistance to all our allies. 13. Our legions protect all parts of Gaul. 14. The enemy are driven out from all the states of Gaul by the valor of our illustrious legions.

V

ADJECTIVES IN *-IS* (*I-STEMS* CONTINUED), TWO TERMINATIONS. ALSO THE NOUNS GENUS AND ITER, NEUTER GENDER.

REMARKS.—1. *Genus* is for *gener*. Since the nom., acc., and voc. sing. of neuter nouns have no *case* ending, the use of *us* instead of *er* represents a change in the *stem* ending. This change occurs in many neuter stems. *Iter* does not change its *stem* ending, but the letters *in* in the middle of the stem (*itiner*) do not appear in the forms having no *case* ending.

2. Translate *magna itinera, forced marches*. See 7, 8, 9 and 11, below.

73.

1. *Nōbilitās*, genus virōrum fortium, iter facit. 2. Iter est per prōvinciam. 3. Fortēs generis omnis viri in itinere sunt. 4. Dux, omni hominum generi acceptus, itineris causā dēligitur. 5. Dux fidēlis itineri bonum custōdum genus dēligit. 6. Nostri custōdēs fortēs ab omni populi Rōmāni genere laudantur. 7. Māgna itinera saepe sunt ūtilia. 8. Nostri militēs fortēs māgna itinera saepe faciunt. 9. Omnia hominum genera in prōvinciam māgnis itineribus veniunt. 10. Ducēs fortēs omnibus hominū generibus sunt accepti. 11. Perīcula māgnōrum itinerum ducibus fortibus sunt nōta. 12. Boni generū omnium ducēs itineribus dēliguntur. 13. Nostri ducēs fidēlēs omnibus generibus sunt ūtilēs. 14. Laus māgna nostris ducibus ūtilibus datur.

DIRECTIONS.—1. *Fortis*, *fidēlis*, and *ūtilis* are declined like *omnis*. Write and commit the paradigms.

2. *Genus* and *iter* are declined as follows:

|      | SING.    | PLURAL.    | SING.     | PLURAL.     |
|------|----------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| NOM. | genus.   | genera.    | iter.     | itinera.    |
| GEN. | generis. | generum.   | itineris. | itinerum.   |
| DAT. | generi.  | generibus. | itineri.  | itineribus. |
| ACC. | genus.   | genera.    | iter.     | itinera.    |
| VOC. | genus.   | genera.    | iter.     | itinera.    |
| ABL. | genere.  | generibus. | itinerē.  | itineribus. |

Commit these paradigms and verify them by Remark 1, above.

## 74.

1. Every class of our citizens desires war. 2. The Roman people prepare faithful legions for the march. 3. Our brave legions are making the march into Gaul. 4. Brave leaders are on the march with our faithful legions. 5. The enemy is making war upon every class of the Roman people. 6. Our legions protect every class. 7. All classes of revenues are useful to the state. 8. The state desires all classes of revenues. 9. Large revenues encourage all classes. 10. The sea is useful to many classes of men. 11. Many brave sailors perish in the sea. 12. The enemy make forced marches and come to the sea.

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ADJECTIVES IN *-ER* (*I-STEMS* CONTINUED), THREE TERMINATIONS.

REMARKS.—1. *Ācer* has three forms for gender in the nom. and voc. sing., e. g. (see 1 and 6 below), masc., *dominus ācer*; fem., *famēs ācris*; neut., *frigus ācre*; masc., *equus celer*; fem., *nāvis celeris*; neut., *flūmen celere*. Otherwise the forms and declension are similar to those of *omnis*.

2. With nouns below denoting persons translate *ācer*, *active*; elsewhere, *violent*, *bitter*.

3. Neuter stems in *or*, as well as those in *er* (see Remark 1, Ex. 73), often become *us* in the nom. sing., e. g., stem *frigor*, nom. *frigus*. The stem *flūmin* changes *i* to *e* in the nom. sing.

## 75.

1. *Dominus ācer*, *famēs ācris*, *frigus ācre* est. 2. *Servi domini ācris*, *famis ācris*, *frigoris ācris*, *nōn sunt cupidī*. 3. *Liberi domini ācri*, *fami ācri*, *frigori ācri* *inimici sunt*. 4. *Civēs domini ācrem*, *famem ācrem*, *frigus ācre*, *nōn postulant*. 5. *Hostēs domini ācri*, *fame ācri*, *frigore ācri* *dignī sunt*. 6. *Est equus celer*, *nāvis celeris*, *flūmen celere* *in urbe*. 7. *Puer equi celeris*, *nāvis celeris*, *flūminis celeris*

est amicus. 8. Faber equō *celerī*, nāvi *celerī*, flūminī *celerī* nōn est inimicus. 9. Senātor equum *celerem*, nāvem (im) *celerem*, flūmen *celere* laudat. 10. Nūntius equō *celerī*, nāve (i) *celerī*, flūmine *celerī* Rōmam mittitur. 11. Civitātēs sociōrum nostrōrum sunt flūminōrum *celerium* plēnae. 12. Sunt in Galliā flūmina multa et *celeria*. 13. Multae Galliae nātiōnēs flūminibus māgnis sunt finitimae. 14. Cōsul scaphās *celeris* (ēs) ad Galliae flūmina mittit. 15. Nostri cohortēs ācrēs multās in Galliae partis (ēs) flūminibus veniunt. 16. Germāni frīgorum sunt cupidī. 17. Nostri frīgoribus ācribus inimici sunt. 18. Frīgora Rhēni nostrōs nōn dēlectant. 19. Germāni frīgoribus Rhēni dēlectantur. 20. Nostrae legiōnēs ācrēs frīgora Rhēni nōn laudant.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Complete and commit the paradigms of *acer* and *celer* as suggested by Remark 1, above, and by the plural of *omnis*. Notice that *celer* has *c* before *r* throughout. Read A. & G. 84, c.

2. For the number of *est* 1, above, learn A. & G. 205, d; for the construction of *flūmine* and *flūminibus*, 10 and 15 above, learn A. & G. 258, g.

76.

*Al. ad amicum*

1. A brave scout with a swift messenger is sent to the river Rhone. 2. A swift ship bears the faithful companions to the province. 3. The active scout has a swift boat. 4. The faithful friends with the boat cross many swift rivers. 5. The Helvetii are adjacent to swift rivers. 6. Not every river of Gaul is swift. 7. The commanders of our swift ships are the guards of our rivers and seas. 8. Our ships drive the enemys' fleets from rivers and seas. 9. The valor of our active leader brings safety to the Roman people. 10. The cold of Germany is bitter (active). 11. Many un-

fortunate men perish from the bitter cold. 12. Our legions are not desirous of cold and hunger. 13. Our forces do not praise the bitter cold of Germany. 14. The bitter frosts of Germany are not unknown to our soldiers. 15. The soldiers are not encouraged by bitter frosts. 16. The Germans call the frosts of the Rhine, a friend of their cause.

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RECAPITULATION, WITH NEW NOUNS OF THE THIRD  
DECLENSION.

REMARK.—*In-fert* means *he brings upon*; *fert*, *he brings*, governs an *accusative* and *in, upon*, a *dative case*, (see 2, 10, 12, below). L

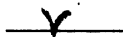
77.

1. Est conjuratio nova in Galliā. 2. Calamitas magna populō Rōmānō conjuratiōne infertur. 3. Māgnitudo conjuratiōnis civitatem monet. 4. Lēgātus cum explorātore, comite dignō, in Galliam mittitur. 5. Explorator cum lēgātō Genāvam venit. 6. Lēgātus fidēlis saluti sociōrum studet et obsidēs postulat. 7. Princeps ab Galliae nātiōnibus supplex Genāvam mittitur. 8. Supplex indignus est perfuga et sēdem in Galliā habet. 9. Perfuga miser lēgātō est nōtus et ad mortem dūcitur. 10. Hostēs civitāti calamitatem māgnam inferunt. 11. Explorātōrēs fortēs māgnitudinem calamitātis dēmōstrant. 12. Mors explorātōrum prōvinciae calamitātēs novās infert. 13. Supplicēs omnēs multis cum comitibus Rōmam veniunt. 14. Supplicēs et comitēs sēdibus novīs in prōvinciā student. 15. Civitās et supplicibus et comitibus sēdis (ēs) novās dat. 16. Salūs supplicum et comitum civitatem dēlectat.

DIRECTION.—Learn A. & G. 228; 65. a. b. c.

78.

1. All the nations of Gaul encourage conspiracy. 2. The conspiracy brings war upon the province. 3. War is a misfortune of great magnitude. 4. Our faithful companions and allies are driven from Gaul by the misfortunes of war. 5. The state is warned by the magnitude of its misfortunes. 6. The state arms its brave cohorts and brings safety to its allies. 7. Leading men of Gaul come [as] suppliants to Rome. 8. The suppliants are desirous of safety and give hostages. 9. The suppliants are treated as enemies worthy of death. 10. There is with the suppliants a wounded scout. 11. The unfortunate scout, a companion of the suppliants, is a robber. 12. The populace demands the death of the scout. 13. Our soldiers desire the death of the robber. 14. The state is delighted by the death of the conspiracy and the safety of our allies.



RECAPITULATION, WITH NEW NOUNS, PROPER NAMES.

REMARK.—Translate *in* with the name of a people, e. g., *in Sēquanōs*, 8 below, *into the country of* the Sequani.

79.

1. Dumnorix, frāter Divitiaci, Helvētiis favet. 2. Helvētīi Dumnorigem lēgātum ad Caesarem mittunt. 3. Filia Orgetorigis Dumnorigi in mātīmōnium datur. 4. Caesar Divitiacō, fidēli Dumnorigis frātri, est amicus. 5. Orgetorix Dumnorigi persuādet. 6. Potestās Ariovisti māgna est. 7. Germāni ā Sēquanīs in Galliam vocantur. 8. Germāni in Sēquanōs ab Ariovistō dūcuntur. 9. Ariovistus, rēx Germānōrum, sēdis (ēs) multās in Belgīs habet. 10. Rhēnus Belgās ā Germānis dividit. 11. Belgae suōs omnēs

Rhēnum trānsdūcunt et Germānis bellum inferunt. 12. Agri Haeduōrum ā Helvētiis vastantur. 13. Rhodanus prōvinciam nostram ab Helvētiis dividit. 14. Caesar multās legiōnēs fortis (ēs) in Haeduīs mittit. 15. Nostri omnēs Rhodanum trānseunt et Genāvam, oppidum Allobrogum, veniunt. 16. Helvētii Allobrogibus non persuādent.

DIRECTION.—Read A. & G. 76, 3.—Make the declension of the proper names above *very familiar*.

80.

1. Dumnorix is a brother of Divitiacus. 2. Dumnorix is unworthy of his brother Divitiacus. 3. The unworthy brother has a wife, the daughter of Orgetorix, from the Helvetii. 4. Orgetorix gives his daughter in marriage to Dumnorix. 5. Ours (our forces) are not assisted by Dumnorix. 6. A multitude of men is summoned by Orgetorix from the fields. 7. Ambassadors are sent to Ariovistus. 8. Faithful messengers are sent to the state of the Haedui.
9. The Roman people call the Haedui, brothers. 10. Caesar leads all his [forces] across the Rhine into the territory of the Allobroges. 11. Our [forces] are led across the Rhine into the [country of the] Allobroges. 12. The Allobroges cross the Rhone, the Germans the Rhine. 13. The Belgae are separated from the Germans by the Rhine. 14. The Germans make war upon the Belgae. 15. The Sequani summon the Germans into Gaul. 16. The Rhine separates the Germans from the Helvetii.

#### BELLUM HELVĒTIŌRUM.

REMARK.—*Com-mittit* for *cum-mittit* means *with-sends, sends together*, i. e., *joins*. Translate *proelium committit*, *he joins battle*. *In fugam dat* means *he gives in flight*, i. e., *he puts to flight*.

## 81.

Orgetorix, princeps Helvētiōrum, potestātis cupidus et agrōrum novōrum, conjūrātiōnem nōbilitātis omnis facit. Conjūrātiō civitāti accepta est et multitūdō hominum cum uxōribus et liberis ad Rhodanum venīt. Nostri socii fidēlēs sunt Rhodanō finitimī et periculum prōvinciae māgnū est. Caesar Orgetorigem prō hōste habet et bellum parat. Nostrae legiōnēs fortēs amicis et sociis auxilium dant et hostēs Rhodanum nōn trānseunt. Helvētii agris Rhodanō finitimis X expelluntur et ad finis(ēs) Sēquanōrum veniunt. Sēquani Helvētiis nōn sunt ignōti. Dumnorix est plēbi Sēquanōrum acceptus. Orgetorix est Dumnorigi amicus, et filia Orgetorigis est Dumnorigis uxor. Dumnorix māgnam in civitāte suā potestātem habet et Orgetorigi et Helvētijs favet. Sēquani et Helvētii conjūrātiōnem faciunt, suōs in Haeduōs, amicōs populi Rōmāni, dūcunt, agrōs sociōrum nostrōrum vastant. Caesar multis cum legiōnibus fortibus Haeduīs auxilium fert et ad Ararim venit. Helvētii miseri suōs Ararim trānsdūcunt. Caesar proelium cum Helvētiis committit et hostis (ēs) in fugam dat et hominēs multi pereunt. Pars Haeduōrum causae nostrae inimica est et Caesarem nōn iuvat. Dumnorix est Haeduōrum inimicōrum princeps. Caesar Dumnorigem monet, suōs cōnfirmat, proelium cum Helvētiis committit, hostis (ēs) māgnā cum caede expellit. Multitūdō hostium in fugā perit et filia Orgetorigis et filius in Caesaris potestātem veniunt.



## THE WAR WITH ARIOVISTUS.

## 82.

Ariovistus, king of the Germans, has many friends in the territory of the Sequani. Desirous of power, the active king



demands new fields from the Sequani. The states adjacent to the Sequani [do] not favor Ariovistus, and leading men come to Caesar and desire aid. Caesar sends ambassadors to Ariovistus, and demands the liberty and safety of all our allies. The ambassadors [do] not make peace, and Caesar leads his [forces] into the territory of the Germans. There are in Gaul many forests well-known to the enemy. The magnitude of the forests brings danger to our cohorts. Caesar shows his soldiers the danger of flight and the glory of our cause, and encourages the cohorts. Caesar has a faithful legion of brave men. ✓The faithful legion, worthy of its leader, assists Caesar and persuades the unfortunate cohorts. Caesar joins battle with the enemy and puts the soldiers of Ariovistus to flight. The wives of Ariovistus and a daughter perish in the flight. Ariovistus is driven from the territory of the Sequani, and crosses the Rhine. The Rhine separates Gaul from Germany.

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ADJECTIVES IN -X, ONE TERMINATION.

83.

1. Est lēgātus *audāx*, phalanx *audāx*, praesidium *audāx*, in prōvinciā. 2. Calamitās lēgāti *audācis*, phalangis *audācis*, imperi *audācis* magna est. 3. Civitās lēgātō *audāct*, phalangi *audāct*, praesidiō *audāct* laudem dat. 4. Caesar lēgātum *audācem*, phalangem *audācem*, praesidium *audāx* Rōmam mittit. 5. Socii lēgātō *audāct(e)*, phalange *audāct(e)*, praesidiō *audāct(e)* digni sunt. 6. Sunt praefecti *audācēs*, cohortēs *audācēs*, auxilia *audācia* in Galliā. 7. Virtūs praefectorum *audācium*, cohortium *audācium*, auxiliōrum *audācium* est magna. 8. Salūs praefectis *audācibus*, cohortibus

*audācibus*, auxiliis *audācibus* est accepta. 9. Cōsul prae-  
fectōs *audāctis* (ēs), cohortis (ēs) *audāctis* (ēs), auxilia *audācia*  
vocat. 10. Fuga praefectis *audācibus*, cohortibus *audāci-*  
*bis*, auxiliis *audācibus* est indigna. 11. Ō audāx facinus et  
indignum! 12. Māgnitūdō facinoris sine fine est. 13. La-  
trō facinori audāci servum dēligit. 14. Hostēs populi Rō-  
māni facinus audāx laudant. 15. Vulgus audāci (e) Sullae  
facinore dēlectātur. 16. Facinora audācia nātiōnem māg-  
nam in periculum saepe dūcunt. 17. Sulla vulgus multi-  
tūdine facinorum audācium cōnfirmat. 18. Cālōnēs facino-  
ribus audācibus nōn saepe dēliguntur. 19. Conjūrātiō ser-  
vōs ad facinora audācia vocat. 20. Sulla calamitātem māg-  
nam civitāti facinoribus suis infert.

DIRECTION.—1. Learn the paradigms. Read A. & G. 85,  
and Note.

2. Name the forms of adjectives in *-x* which show the *i*-stems.

84.

1. A daring citizen is elected commander of a new legion.
2. The brave commander is sent into Gaul to<sup>ad</sup> our faithful allies.
3. Men friendly to daring crime encourage a conspiracy.
4. The well-known commander perishes by a daring crime.
5. The daring crime is unworthy of a Roman citizen.
6. The death of the daring commander is a great misfortune.
7. Enemies of the Roman people are the friends of conspiracy and crime.
8. Faithful citizens [do] not encourage conspiracy and crime.
9. Cicero calls the friends of the daring conspiracy, robbers of Italy.
10. The robbers of Italy are not unfriendly to daring crimes.
11. A multitude of daring crimes warns the citizens.
12. The daring crimes of robbers drive many people from the city.
13. Unworthy men encourage daring crimes.
14. Citizens are not encouraged by the daring crimes of unworthy men.

## ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES IN -NS, ONE TERMINATION.

## 85.

1. Est tribūnus *diligēns*, cohors *diligēns*, agmen *diligēns*, in urbe. 2. Māgna tribūnī *diligentis*, cohortis *diligentis*, agminis *diligentis* est virtūs. 3. Civitās tribūnō *diligenti*, cohorti *diligenti*, agmini *diligenti* fidēlis est. 4. Nātiō tribūnum *diligentem*, cohortem *diligentem*, agmen *diligēns* postulat. 5. Ītalia tribūnō *diligenti* (e), cohorte *diligenti* (e), agmine *diligenti* (e) digna est. 6. Tribūnī *diligētēs*, cohortēs *diligētēs*, agmina *diligentia* civitāti sunt ūtilēs. 7. Comitēs tribūnōrum *diligentium*, cohortum *diligentium*, agminum *diligentium* viri digni sunt. 8. Plēbs tribūnis *diligentibus*, cohortibus *diligentibus*, agminibus *diligentibus* laudem māgnam dat. 9. Vulgus tribūnōs *diligētis* (ēs), cohortēs *diligētis* (ēs), agmina *diligentia* laudat. 10. Libertās ā tribūnis *diligentibus*, cohortibus *diligentibus*, agminibus *diligentibus* servātur. 11. Homō potēns est Ariovistus, rēx Germānōrum. 12. Ariovistus est nātiōnis potentis rēx. 13. Germānī suō rēgi potenti honōrem māgnam dant. 14. Haedui rēgem potentem nōn laudant. 15. Calamitās māgna Haeduis ā rēge potenti(e) infertur. 16. Ducēs nostri sunt viri potentēs. 17. Māgnus est nostrōrum ducum potentium honor. 18. Civitās suis ducibus potentibus favet. 19. Cōsul ducēs. potentis(ēs) dēligit. 20. Hostēs nostri suis cum ducibus potentibus pereunt.

DIRECTION.—Write and commit the paradigms. Name the forms which show the *i-stem*.

## 86.

1. The Helvetii with their powerful chief come into the territory of the Haedui 2. Orgetorix, the powerful chief,

is diligent in war. 3. Orgetorix gives Dumnorix, chief of the Sequani, his daughter in marriage. 4. Dumnorix brings assistance to Orgetorix and encourages the diligent chief. 5. Caesar warns Dumnorix and his powerful ally. 6. Our brave legions protect the faithful Haedui. 7. Caesar joins battle with the allies and many brave soldiers of the powerful chief perish. 8. Italy has diligent consuls. 9. Our consuls are diligent and faithful. 10. The faithful consuls demand [as] hostages the children of powerful chiefs. 11. Powerful nations send hostages to our diligent consuls. 12. Hostages are sent from the powerful nations adjacent to our allies. 13. The hostages are sent to Rome with faithful guards. 14. The state praises its diligent consuls.

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ADJECTIVES WITH *OS-STEMS*, TWO TERMINATIONS. COMPARATIVES.

REMARKS.—1. Comparatives change the stem-ending *os* to *or*, except in the nom., acc., and voc. neut. sing., where it becomes *us*.

2. When a noun is modified by both an adj. and a gen., the order is, usually, *adj.*, *gen.*, *noun*.

87.

1. Cōsul *melior*, nōbilitās *melior*, *melius* cīvium genus ā civitāte postulātur. 2. Principēs cōsulis *meliōris*, nōbilitātis *meliōris*, *meliōris* cīvium generis sunt cupidī. 3. Urbs cōsuli *meliōri*, nōbilitāti *meliōri*, *meliōri* cīvium generi nōn est inimīca. 4. Plēbs cōsulem *meliōrem*, nōbilitātem *meliōrem*, *melius* cīvium genus postulat. 5. Rōma cōsule *meliōre(i)*, nōbilitāte *meliōre(i)*, *meliōre(i)* cīvium genere est digna. 6. Cōsulēs *meliōrēs*, legiōnēs *meliōrēs*, *meliōra* cīvium genera civitātem dēlectant. 7. Potestās cōsulum

*meliorum*, legiōnum *meliorum*, *meliorum* civium generum est magna. 8. Honōrēs multi cōsulibus *melioribus*, legiōnibus *melioribus*, *melioribus* civium generibus dantur. 9. Ōrātōrēs cōsulēs *melioris(ēs)*, legiōnēs *melioris(ēs)*, *meliora* civium genera laudant. 10. Libertās ā cōsulibus *melioribus*, legiōnibus *melioribus*, *melioribus* civium generibus servātur. 11. Praefectus est dux bonus, melior tribūnus. 12. Legiō fidēlis ducis *melioris* est cupida. 13. Nostri militēs fortēs tribūnō, duci *meliori*, non sunt ignōti. 14. Legiō ducem *melio*rem creat. 15. Nostri duce *meliore(i)* sunt digni. 16. Auxilia galeārum novārum et *meliorum* sunt cupida. 17. Galeae *meliorēs* auxiliis fidēlibus dantur. 18. Auxilia galeās bonās habent, *melioris(ēs)* equōs nostri. 19. Nostri galeis *melioribus* sunt digni. 20. Galeae *meliorēs* legiōnibus *melioribus* dantur.

DIRECTION.—Write and commit the paradigm. Name the forms which show the *i-stem*. Read also A. & G. 86 a; b, last clause.

✓  
88.

1. The slave of Claudius is a good man, the slave of Brutus is better. 2. Claudius favors the better slave. 3. Brutus gives Claudius the better slave. 4. A good decree is prepared for the consul. 5. The consul is desirous of a better decree. 6. A better decree is demanded from the council. 7. The council prepares a better decree. 8. The council is worthy of a better decree. 9. Our active sailors are desirous of better boats. 10. Faithful engineers prepare better boats. 11. Better boats are given to our active sailors. 12. With the better boats the sailors cross swift rivers. 13. The army of the allies is good, our auxiliaries [are] better. 14. Caesar calls the army good, the auxilia-

ries better. 15. Our commanders favor the better auxiliaries. 16. The auxiliaries are worthy of better commanders.

### COMPARATIVE WITH QUAM, AND WITH THE ABLATIVE.

REMARKS.—1. In the study of comparative sentences the *terms compared* should first be accurately determined. In the sentences below, from 1 to 16, inclusive, both *terms of the comparison* have the same relation to similar words, e. g., in 1, *Caesar* is the *subject of est* (expressed), and *Sulla* is the *subject of est* (understood); in 9, *nōbilitatē* and *plēbem* are *objects of habet* (expressed or understood). In such sentences *quam* may be used, with both terms in the samē case (nom. or acc.), or *quam* may be omitted and the last term be put in the ablative. See Exercises 1, 2, 9, 13.

2. In sentence 17 below, the *first term of the comparison* is *Caesar* (expressed), the *second, Caesar* (understood), while *legiōnum* and *auxiliōrum* are merely words having a common relation to *cupidiōr* (expressed or understood), A. & G. 218. a. In sentence 18, *morte* and *libertātē* are not *terms of comparison* but similar constructions, governed by *dignior*, A. & G. Rule 42. In such sentences *quam* must be used.

3. Translate *habet, regards; dūcit, considers*.

### 89.

1. *Caesar clārior est quam Sulla. Caesar est Sullā clārior.* 2. *Supplex dignior est quam perfuga. Supplex est perfugā dignior.* 3. *Divitiacus populō Rōmānō amiciōr est quam Ariovistus.* 4. *Virtūs est potestāte melius.* 5. *Tribūnī clāriōrēs sunt quam praefectī.* 6. *Legiōnēs auxiliīs digniōrēs sunt.* 7. *Senātōrēs sociīs nostrīs amiciōrēs sunt quam ōrātōrēs.* 8. *Domini non sunt servis meliōrēs.* 9. *Caesar nōbilitātem amiciōrem quam plēbem habet. Caesar nōbilitātem amiciōrem plēbe habet.* 10. *Custōs exsulem digniōrem quam obsidem dūcit.* 11. *Nātiōnēs Caesarem clāriōrem Cicerōne habent.* 12. *Cōsul libertātem meliōrem quam pācem dūcit.* 13. *Auxilia tribūnōs clāriōris(ēs) quam praefectōs habent. Auxilia tribūnōs clāriōris(ēs) prae-*

*fectis* habent. 14. *Populus Rōmānus* *Haeduōs digniōris(ēs)* quam *Helvētiōs* dūcit. 15. *Germāni finis(ēs)* *Sēquanōrum meliōris(ēs)* agris suis habent. 16. *Ariovistus* *Sēquanōs amīciōris(ēs)* quam *Haeduōs* dūcit. 17. *Caesar* *legiōnum fortium* est cupidior quam *auxiliōrum*. 18. *Latrō* morte dignior est quam *libertāte*.

DIRECTION.—Learn A. & G. 208, a; 247, a. Write out second forms and apply rules carefully.

## 90.

1. The daughter is better than the son. 2. The engineer is more illustrious than the commander. 3. The populace is more friendly than the nobility. 4. Our cause is more worthy than yours. 5. The territory of the Haedui is better than the fields of the Germans. 6. Our consuls are more illustrious than your leaders. 7. The Haedui are more friendly than the Germans. 8. Our commanders are more worthy of honor than the chief of the Helvetii. 9. The state regards valor better than bravery. 10. The common people consider the senator more illustrious than the orator. 11. The exile regards the consul more friendly than the tribune. 12. The senator considers Italy more worthy of assistance than the province. 13. The orator regards fleets better than auxiliary forces. 14. The Roman people consider the exiles more illustrious than the hostages. 15. The nobility regard the ambassadors more friendly than the leaders. 16. The nation considers the prisoners more worthy than the deserters. 17. Our auxiliaries are more useful to the Roman people than the legions to our allies. 18. He is more faithful to the consul than to the state.

COMPARATIVES, CONTINUED.

REMARKS.—1. Sentences 1—10 inclusive have two forms. Translate the comparatives in sentences 11—14 by *too* or *rather* with the positive.

2. In sentences 15, 16, 17 and 18 below, the *terms of comparison* do not sustain the same relation to the governing words; e. g., in 15, the *first term*, *praesidiū*, is in the ablative after *dignum*, while the *second*, *cohōrtēs*, is the subject of a proposition. In such sentences *quam* and a verb must be used with the second term as a subject. If however the *first term* is an accusative, *quam* with the second term in the accusative may be used.

91.

1. Filiae diligentiorēs filiis sunt. 2. Filii audaciorēs sunt quam filiae. 3. Tribūni potentiōrēs praefectis sunt. 4. Praefecti digniorēs sunt quam tribūni. 5. Legiōnēs fortiōrēs auxiliis sunt. 6. Auxilia fideliōra sunt quam legiōnēs. 7. Cicerō nōtior Claudiō est. 8. Caesar vir dignior est quam Sulla. 9. Caesar legiōnēs ūtiliōris(ēs) quam auxilia dūcit. 10. Civitās cōsulem fideliōrem tribūnō habet. 11. Nostrī audaciorēs sunt. Miles audacior est. 12. Flūmen celerius est. Flūmina celeriōra sunt. 13. Domini potentiōrēs sunt. Dominus potentior est. 14. Puer ācrior est. Pueri ācriōrēs sunt. 15. Opīdum dignum est praesidiō meliōre(ī) quam cohōrtēs novae sunt. 16. Populus Rōmānus cupidus est sociōrum fideliōrum quam sunt Helvētiī. 17. Plēbs duci meliōri, quam est tribūnus indignus, favet. 18. Urbs ā militibus fortiōribus, quam sunt auxilia, servātur.

DIRECTION.—Review thoroughly the comparative paradigms, and write all second forms. Read A. & G. 93, a.

92.

1. The sailor is more daring than the engineer. 2. The engineer is more diligent than the sailor. 3. The master is more powerful than his slave. 4. The slave is more active



than his master. 5. The scouts are braver than the messengers. 6. The messengers are more unfortunate than the scouts. 7. The Haedui are more friendly than the Germans. 8. Peace is more acceptable to the populace than war. 9. Caesar regards the Helvetii more powerful than the Haedui. 10. The consul considers Italy more unfortunate than the province. 11. The nobility is too powerful. The enemy is too powerful. 12. The horse is rather fleet (swift). The horses are rather fleet. 13. The cohort is too daring. 14. The citizen is rather active. The citizens are rather active. 15. The Allobroges are adjacent to a province more powerful than the state of the Helvetii. 16. Rome is full of soldiers more daring than the enemy. 17. The auxiliary [forces] are led by men more faithful than the chiefs of the Haedui. 18. The state gives the authority to a man more worthy than the consul.

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#### SUPERLATIVES.

REMARKS.—1. Superlatives are declined like *bonus*, and are translated as in English, or by the *positive* with *very*.

2. *Similis* may be followed by the *genitive* or *dative*.

#### 93.

1. *Meus amicus est vir clārus, tuus clārior, amicus Sullae clārissimus.* 2. *Servus tuus est fidēlis, meus fidēlior, servus Caesaris fidēlissimus.* 3. *Audāx est custōs, nūntius audācior, explōrātor audācissimus.* 4. *Celer est Rhodanus, celerior Liger, Arar omnium celerrimus.* 5. *Claudius sui amīci similis est, frātris similior, filii simillimus.* 6. *Liberi sunt comitum suōrum simillimī. Oppida castris simillima sunt.* 7. *Vir potentissimus et dignissimus est cōsul.*

8. *Ōrātor cōnsulem potentissimum et dignissimum appellat.*
9. *Praefectus fortis est vir diligentissimus.* 10. *Nōbilitās clāssis celerrimae et ūtilissimae est cupida.* 11. *Faber clāssem celerrimam et ūtilissimam parat.* 12. *Servi dominō suō fidēlissimī et amicissimī sunt.* 13. *Dominus servis fidēlissimīs et amicissimīs laudem māgnam dat.* 14. *Cōnsul militēs audācissimōs et fortissimōs postulat.* 15. *Civitās militum audācissimōrum et fortissimōrum cupida est.* 16. *Civitās militibus audācissimīs et fortissimīs est digna.* 17. *Sunt in Helvētiōrum civitāte flūmina multā et celerrima.* 18. *Nostri militēs ācerimī flūmina celerrima saepe trānseunt.*

DIRECTION.—Learn and apply A. & G. 89, a.; 93, b., first clause; 216, a. 1. 2.; 234. d. 1. 2. How is the superlative of *similis* formed? See A. & G. 89, b.

94.

1. The captive is worthy, the hostage more worthy, the exile most worthy.
2. The orator is powerful, the senator more powerful, the victor most powerful.
3. The wife is diligent, the sister more diligent, the daughter most diligent.
4. The boy is active, the sailor more active, the engineer most active.
5. The guard is useful, the phalanx more useful, the garrison most useful.
6. The common people are friendly, the council more friendly, the garrison most friendly.
7. Our allies are brave, the nobility braver, the legion bravest.
8. The legion is worthy of a very illustrious and very faithful leader.
9. Our forces are faithful to their very worthy leader.
10. The Germans are very brave and very daring.
11. The state is desirous of very active and very diligent consuls.
12. Italy has very active and very diligent consuls.
13. Our consuls are very ac-

tive, not too active. 14. The diligent engineer prepares very useful ships. 15. My son is very friendly to the children of the senator. 16. The consul gives much money to the very brave and very faithful soldiers. 17. Our soldiers are most like their leaders. 18. The daughter is most like her brother.

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IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

95.

1. Vir *bonus* est praefectus, tribūnus *melior*, cōsul *optimus*.
2. Homō *malus* est supplex, latrō *pēior*, perfuga *pessimus*.
3. Vir *magnus* est Claudius, Brūtus *māior*, Caesar *māximus*.
4. Honor servī est *parvus*, cālōnis *minor*, captivi *minimus*.
5. Tribūnus *melior* est quam praefectus, cōsul quam tribūnus.
6. Senātor latrōnem *pēiorem* supplice, perfugam latrōne habet.
7. Civitās Brūtum *meliorem* quam Claudium, Caesarem quam Brūtum dūcit.
8. Caesar honōrē *māiōre(i)* quam Claudius est dignus.
9. Filia senātoris est *fēminārum optima*.
10. Ōrātor honōrē *māximō* dignus est.
11. Cōsul perfugam *pessimum* hostium nostrōrum dūcit.
12. Civitās perfugās hominēs *pessimōs* habet.
13. Minima est legiōnum nostrārum calamitās, hostium *māxima*.
14. Belgae sunt nātiōnibus *māximis* finitimi.
15. Nauta Rhodanum et Ararim flūmina *minima* habet.
16. Populus Rōmānus senātōrēs virōrum *optimōs* appellat.
17. Senātōrēs populi Rōmāni honōribus *māximis* sunt digni.
18. Germāni agrōrum *optimōrum* cupidi sunt.
19. Sulla ad auxilium suum hominēs *pessimōs* vocat.
20. Hostēs castra *minima* habent.

1. DIRECTION.—Learn thoroughly the declension and comparison of these adjectives, and review the references under Exercise 93.

## 98.

1. The wife of the senator is a good woman, [his] sister better, [his] daughter best. 2. The flight of the leaders is bad, [that] of the nobility worse, of the multitude the worst. 3. The power of the commander is great, [that] of the tribune greater, of the consul greatest. 4. The province is small, the state of the Helvetii less, [that] of the Allobroges the least. 5. The conspiracy is bad, the decree worse, the war worst of all. 6. Our phalanxes are good, our cohorts better, our legions best. 7. The territory of Italy is large, [that] of Gaul larger, of Germany largest. 8. The dangers of our cohorts are small, [those] of our phalanxes less, of our legions least. 9. Our allies are very good soldiers. 10. The consul regards our allies very good soldiers. 11. Our brave soldiers are worthy of the greatest praise. 12. Cicero considers the robbers of Italy, the worst of men. 13. The fields of the Helvetii are adjacent to very small rivers. 14. The territory of Gaul is adjacent to very large seas. 15. Caesar selects the best leaders. 16. The Roman people send a very large army into Gaul. 17. Sulla gives the fields of Italy to the worst of men. 18. Sulla gives a very small part of Italy to worthy men. 19. Italy is desirous of the greatest glory.

## IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE COMPARISON.

REMARKS.—1. Translate, *plūs honoris, more (of) honor*, (see 1 below). *Proximus* is followed by the *dative* or *accusative* in Caesar, (see 3, 16, 17 below). *Quam* before *superlatives* makes them more emphatic, (see 10 and 11 below). Translate *quam plurimās*, *as many as possible*; *quam optimās*, *the best possible*.

2. Such genitives as *plūris*, *minōris*, *māgni* and *parvi*, sentences 4 and 5, are called *genitives of indefinite value*. In translating them, supply some such word as *value* or *worth*.

## 97.

1. Honor *multus* conciliō, *plūs* honōris senātōribus, honor *plūrimus* cōsulibus datur. 2. Cōsul *prior* dux bonus nōn est; omnium ducum *primus* est Caesar. 3. Caesar est quam lēgātus suus *proprior* castra et *proximus* oppidum, Genāvam. 4. Servus plūris est quam scapha, scapha minōris quam equus. 5. Servus māgnī est; scapha parvī. 6. Tribūnus auxiliōrum plūrium est cupidus. 7. Cōsul auxilia plūra et plūris(ēs) legiōnēs postulat. 8. Populus Rōmānus cōsulēs priōris(ēs), virōs clārissimōs dūcit. 9. Honōrēs māximī cōsulibus priōribus ā populō Rōmānō dantur. 10. Caesar navis(ēs) quam plūrimās parat, et nau-tās quam optimōs dēligit. 11. Praefectus castra quam māxima facit. 12. Civitās nostrōs sociōs priōris(ēs) sērvat. 13. Praefectī nostri sunt civium primī et optimī. 14. Nātiō suōs praefectōs ducum nostrōrum primōs habet. 15. Legiō propior hostis(ēs) māgnō in periculō est. 16. Hostēs sunt in agris proximīs prōvinciae. 17. Belgae proximī Germānis sunt. 18. Tribūnī suōs ad proxima oppida dūcunt.

DIRECTION.—Learn A. & G. 86 (declension of *plūs*), b: 93, b; 234, e; 252, a.

## 98.

1. Much praise is given to the cohorts, more (of) praise to the legions, most praise to our faithful commanders. 2. The former leader is a good commander, the new leader the first of soldiers. 3. The province is nearer Italy than the territory of the Allobroges, the Allobroges are nearest the Sequani. 4. Our fleet is of great [value], the fleet of the enemy of little [worth]. 5. Garrisons are of more [worth] than decrees, decrees of less [value] than a faithful populace.

6. The common people give more (of) praise to our soldiers than to our commanders.
7. The consul demands more (of) money and men.
8. More (of) assistance is given to the illustrious consul.
9. The state is desirous of more allies and larger revenues.
10. The Roman people prepare as many auxiliary [forces] as possible.
11. Caesar arms as many legions as possible and selects the best possible leaders.
12. The great leaders are worthy of their former glory.
13. Of Roman soldiers Caesar is the first and greatest.
14. The populace regards Caesar [as] the first and greatest of leaders.
15. Ours (our forces) protect the nearer town.
16. The Germans are nearest the Rhine and the Belgae.

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IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE COMPARISON, CONTINUED.

REMARKS.—1. Forms from the positive *inferus* and *superus* are used mostly as nouns.

2. Translate *summus mōns* (*collis*), *top of the mountain (hill)*; *infimus collis* (*mōns*), *foot of the hill (mountain)*; the ablative *māgnitūdine, virtūte*, (see 1, 2, 16, below), *in respect to, in*; *magis idōneus, māximē idōneus*, etc., *more suitable, most (very) suitable*, etc.

3. *Collis* and *mōns* are of the masculine gender.

99.

1. *Mōns est māgnitūdine superior. Summus (suprēmus) mōns plēnus est militum.*
2. *Collis est māgnitūdine inferior. Infimus(imus) collis est in Helvētiōrum finibus.*
3. *Collis infimus magis idōneus castris est quam summus mōns.*
4. *Pars collis est in Sēquanōrum finibus, pars montis in Helvētiōrum civitatē.*
5. *Civitās Allobrogum colli et monti est proxima.*
6. *Nostri ad collem, hostēs ad montem, castra faciunt.*
7. *Sunt sub infimō monte et summō in colli(e) silvae māximae.*
8. *Summus mōns quam ardu-*

issimus est. 9. Montēs Sēquanōrum sunt māiōrēs et arduiōrēs quam collēs Allobrogum. 10. Collēs Allobrogum castris magis idōnei sunt quam Sēquanōrum montēs. 11. Finēs Helvētiōrum flūminum celerium, montium māximōrum, collium arduōrum plēnae sunt. 12. Sēquani montibus multis et collibus sunt finitimī. 13. Helvētīi sēdis(ēs) ad montis(ēs) et collis(ēs) arduissimōs habent. 14. Sunt sub arduis montibus et summis in collibus hostēs multi. 15. Summus cōllis nōn est arduissimus et castris māximē idōneus est. 16. Caesar hostis(ēs) multitūdine hominum superiōris(ēs), inferiōris(ēs) virtūte habet.

✓ DIRECTION.—Learn A. & G. 253; 193; 89 d; 247, c.

## 100.

1. The consul is superior in power. 2. The highest safety of the state summons the consul to Rome. 3. The mountain is not inferior in magnitude. 4. The foot [of] the mountain is more suitable for a camp than the top [of] the hill. 5. The size of the hill is less than the size of the mountain. 6. The sea is very near the foot [of] the hill and the mountain. 7. Ours (our forces) have the hill and the foot [of] the mountain, and the enemy, the top [of] the mountain. 8. Our camp is protected by a mountain and a very rugged hill. 9. Caesar sends as many men as possible to the top [of] the hill. 10. There are in Gaul many very rugged hills and mountains. 11. The tops [of] the hills and mountains are not suitable for a camp. 12. Faithful legions are the guards of our mountains and hills. 13. The territory of the Sequani is adjacent to rugged hills and mountains. 14. Ours (our forces) come to the mountains and hills of the Sequani.

15. The enemy are driven from the mountains and hills into the territory of the Helvetii. 16. The Helvetii summon as many auxiliaries as possible. 17. The enemy consider our forces superior in valor, inferior in number of men.

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IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE COMPARISON, CONTINUED.

REMARKS.—1. *Senex* and *iuvēnis* are adjectives, with the comparatives *senior* and *iūnior*, but they are mostly used as nouns. For their adjective use, see 1 and 2 below.

2. *Invitus* has no comparative, *laetus* has regular comparison. Translate the forms of these words in the sentences below as adverbs, e. g., *invitus*, unwillingly; *laetissimus*, very gladly.

101.

1. Exsul *iuvēnis* est, obses *iūnior* quam exsul. 2. Praefectus *senex* est, tribūnus *senior* quam praefectus. 3. *Senex invitus*, *iuvēnis invitissimus* perfugam iuvat. 4. Puer *laetus*, *iuvēnis laetior*, *senex laetissimus* venit. 5. *Fortitūdō senis et virtūs iuvēnis civitatī nōn ignōtae* sunt. 6. *Honor et senī et iuvenī* est acceptissimus. 7. Concilium senem laude digniōrem quam iuvenem dūcit. 8. *Facinus audāx sene et iuvene* est indignum. 9. *Senēs laetī, iuvenēs nōn invitī, captivō auxilium* ferunt. 10. *Civitās nōn invita virtūtem iuvenum, fortitudinem senum* laudat. 11. *Laudēs civitātis et senibus et iuvenibus* sunt acceptissimae. 12. *Est bellum; civitās senēs ad concilium, iuvenēs ad castra* vocat. 13. *Civitās ā senibus cōfirmātur, ā iuvenibus servātur.* 14. *Cōsul iuvenēs bellō magis idōneōs quam senēs* dūcit. 15. *Iuvenēs nostrī virtūte superiōrēs* sunt, fortitudine senēs. ✓ 16. *Et iuvenēs et senēs summō in*



monte sunt. 17. Senēs invītissimī, iuvenēs laetissimī ad summum montem veniunt. 18. Senēs laetī ad infimum montem vocantur.

DIRECTION.—Learn A. & G. 91, c., first clause; 188, a. b.; 191. Read 91, d, 1. 2. 3.

## 102.

1. The sister of the senator is young, the senator younger than [his] sister.
2. The slave is old, the master older than the slave.
3. The wife of the orator comes gladly, the daughter more gladly.
4. The consul unwillingly, the state most unwillingly prepares war.
5. The old [man] is a friend of the youth, the youth a companion of the old [man].
6. The children are very friendly both to the youth and to the old [man].
7. All the children praise the youth and the old [man].
8. The boys are called good children by the youth and by the old [man].
9. The old [men] protect the state by their bravery, the young [men] by their valor.
10. The companions of the young [men] and the friends of the old [men] assist the nation very gladly.
11. The nation is very faithful both to its old [men] and to its young [men].
12. The nation arms its young [men] and protects its old [men].
13. Very acceptable assistance is given to the nation by the young [men] and old [men].
14. Old [men] regard the hill more rugged than the young [men do].
15. Our young [men] are not inferior in valor.
16. The young [men] are upon the top of the hill, the old [men] at the foot of the hill.
17. The old [men] unwillingly go to the top of the hill.
18. The foot of the hill and the foot of the mountain are very near the sea.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

REMARKS.—1. Adverbs formed from adjectives of the first and second declensions are mostly compared like *cupidē* and *bene*, (see 1 and 6 below); those formed from adjectives of the third declension, like *audācter*, *diligenter* and *fortiter* (see 3, 4, and 5, below).

2. *Ordō* is of the masculine gender, *arbor* is feminine.

103.

1. Cohors *cupidē*, phalanx *cupidius*, legiō *cupidissimē* proelium committit. 2. *Italia saepe*, prōvincia *saepius*, Gallia *saepissimē* auxilium postulat. 3. Socii *audācter*, auxilia *audācius*, nostri *audācissimē* finēs hostium vastant. 4. Haedui *diligenter*, Helvētiī *diligentius*, populus Rōmānus quam *diligentissimē* bellum parat. 5. Belgae *fortiter*, Haedui *fortius*, nostri *fortissimē* Germānis bellum inferunt. 6. Praefectus urbem *bene*, tribūnus *melius*, cōsul quam *optimē* servat. 7. Est summō in colle ordō militum fortissimōrum. 8. Pars ordinis miserrima est. 9. Caesar ordinī militum fidēlium auxilium acceptissimum dat. 10. Ducēs ordinū nostrōrum proelium fortissimē committunt. 11. Milītēs multī et sauciī in ordinibus pereunt. 12. Est summō in colle arbor māxima. 13. Sunt ad arborem explōrātōrēs audācissimī. 14. Māgnitūdō arborum summō in monte minima est. 15. Summus mōns arboribus māgnis minimē idōneus est. 16. Est sub infimō monte ad arborēs multās et māgnās ager castris idōneus. 17. Iter liberōs māximē dēlectat. 18. Equī māgnī itinerī sunt ūtilēs.

DIRECTION.—Learn A. & G. 148, a, b; 207.

104.

1. A well-known commander bravely leads the line,  
2. Ours (our forces) make the march very quickly. 3. The

lines are very carefully prepared. 4. There is very near the foot of the hill a large tree. 5. Ours (our forces) are near the tree. 6. Guards are protecting the tree as carefully as possible. 7. There is in the top of the tree an active scout. 8. There are very many trees upon the hill. 9. Our line is separated from the enemy by the trees. 10. A march into Gaul is quickly made by Caesar. 11. A part of the march is made very quickly. 12. All [of] the legions are on the march. 13. There are many routes from the province into Gaul. 14. The dangers of the routes are well-known.

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NOUNS OF THE FOURTH DECLENSION, MASCULINE GENDER.

REMARK.—The sign of the nom. and voc. sing. is *-us*; gen. *-ūs*; dat., *-ui* (*-ū*); acc., *-um*; abl., *-ū*. The sign of the nom., acc. and voc. pl. is *-ūs*; gen., *-uum*; dat. and abl., *-ibus* (*-ubus*).

105.

1. *Senātus exercitum* quam celerrimē parat. 2. *Pars exercitūs impetum* in hostis (ēs) audācter facit. 3. *Senātus impetui(ū)* celerrimō favet. 4. *Principēs senātūs exercitum* laudant. 5. *Exercitus senātum impetū* audācissimō dēlectat. 6. *Exercitus est senātui(ū)* populi Rōmāni fidēlissimus. 7. *Civitās et exercitū et senātū* quam diligentissimē servātur. 8. *Laus exercitui(ū)* fortī ā amicis nostris datur. 9. *Exercitūs nostri impetūs multōs* in hostis (ēs) celeriter et ācriter faciunt. 10. *Impetūs multi* in hostium exercitūs ā nostris fortiter fiunt. 11. *Hostēs impetibus exercituum* nostrōrum in fugam dantur. 12. *Senātūs multi* ēt clārissimī exercitibus nostris laudem dignam dant. 13. *Honor et senātibus et exercitibus* populi Rōmāni datur. 14. *Ducēs impetuum* audācium dēcretis senātuum fidēlium laudantur. 15. In

senātibus nostris senātōrēs multi impetibus audācibus favent.  
16. Nātiōnēs finitimae senātūs amicōs habent.

✓  
108.

1. Both the army and the senate favor an attack. 2. An attack worthy of the army and the senate is made. 3. The power of the senate and the bravery of the army is very great. 4. Our leaders are friendly to the senate and faithful to the army. 5. Leading men are desirous of an attack and encourage both the senate and the army. 6. A hill suitable for an attack is carefully selected. 7. Our senators are worthy of the Roman people, the Roman people worthy of their armies. 8. Our armies by swift attacks encourage our senates. 9. The valor of our armies and the power of our senates is the glory of the Roman people. 10. Leaders suitable for our armies are selected by illustrious senates. 11. Brave attacks are very acceptable to our senates. 12. The danger of the state summons our armies to brave attacks. 13. The leaders of our armies are desirous of daring attacks. 14. A field suitable for daring attacks is selected. 15. There are very many brave men in our senates and armies. 16. Great praise is given to the senates and armies of the Roman people.

#### NOUNS OF THE FOURTH DECLENSION, CONTINUED.

REMARKS.—1. *Domus* is of the feminine gender. *Cornū* is neuter and its case signs are nom., dat., acc., voc. and abl. sing. -ū; gen. ū (ūs); nom., acc. and voc. plu. -ūs; gen. -uum; dat. and abl. -ibus.

2. In the 9th and 10th sentences below, translate *domi*, at home; *domum*, home; *domo*, from home.

3. *Genāvae*, *Avarici*, *Vesontionē* (*Vesontione*), and *Rōmae* in the 11th and 12th sentences below are called *locative* forms and are to be translated *at Geneva*, *at Avaricum*, etc.

## 107.

1. *Domus* mea māior *domō* (*domū*) tuā est. 2. Praefectus *domūs* māximae cupidus est. 3. *Domus* lēgāti *domui* (*domō*) praefecti est finitima. 4. Praefectus *domum* lēgāti laudat. 5. *Domūs* prōvinciae *domibus* nostris simillimae sunt. 6. Rōma *domuum* (*domōrum*) māximārum plēna est. 7. *Domūs* nostrae ad lēgātōrum *domōs* (*domūs*) sunt. 8. Lēgāti *domibus* suis multitūdine hostium expelluntur. 9. Cōnsul *domi* est; exsul *domō* Rōmam venit. 10. Exsul *domum* Rōmā mittitur. 11. Captivus Genāvae est, obses Avarici. 12. Senātor Vesontiōni (Vesontiōne) est, ōrātor Rōmae. 13. *Cornū*, dextrum magnō in periculō est. 14. Caesar auxilium ā sinistrō *cornū* ad *cornū* dextrum mittit. 15. Pars *cornū* (*nūs*) dextri in fugā est. 16. Auxilium *cornū* dextrō datur. 17. *Cornua* exercitūs flūmine et colle servantur. 18. Ducēs *cornuum* viri clārissimī sunt. 19. Legiōnēs fortēs *cornibus* auxilium ferunt. 20. Hostēs *cornibus* virtūte legiōnum expelluntur.

DIRECTIONS.—Compare paradigms with *domus* and *genti*, A. & G. 68, 70 f. Read 69 a. b. Learn 68; 36 c; 40 a; 62; 258, a, b, c, 1, 2.

## 108.

1. The commander's house is smaller than my house. 2. A part of my house is protected by large trees. 3. The Mediterranean Sea is adjacent to my house. 4. Many large trees protect my house. 5. The houses of the city are not like the houses of the province. 6. There is a multitude of houses in a large city. 7. The common people regard our houses [as] very large. 8. In our houses are many faithful friends. 9. The wounded soldier is sent home from Vesontio. 10. The scout is summoned from home and sent

to Avaricum. 11. The sailor is at Geneva, the engineer at Vesontio. 12. The messenger is at home, the scout at Avaricum. 13. The left wing of the army is near the sea. 14. The commander leads his cohort from the right to the left wing. 15. The leader of the left wing is wounded. 16. Assistance is very acceptable to the left wing. 17. The wings eagerly join battle with the enemy. 18. The safety of the wings encourages the army. 19. Rugged hills and a river are adjacent to the wing. 20. The auxiliaries are near the wings. 21. The army is protected by its wings.

#### NOUNS OF THE FIFTH DECLENSION, FEMININE GENDER.

REMARKS.—1. *Diēs* is sometimes feminine in the singular. *Diem ex diē dūcīt* (see 4 below) means *delays from day to day*; *rēs novae*, new things, i. e., a revolution.

2. Case signs of the declension are sing., nom. -ēs; gen. -ei; dat. -ei; acc. -em; voc. -ēs; abl. -ē; plural, nom. -ēs; gen. -erum; dat. -ebus; acc. -ēs; voc. -ēs; abl. -ebus.

#### 109.

1. *Diēs* libertātis celerrimē venit. 2. Vulgus *diēt* (*diē*) māximē cupidum est. 3. Nōbilitās laeta *diēt* (*diē*) honōrem māgnū dat. 4. Cōsul indignus libertāti est inimicus et *diem ex diē* dūcīt. 5. Laeti libertātis *diēs* vulgus cōfirmant. 6. Omnēs *diērum* laetissimōrum sunt cupidi. 7. Civitās multis libertātis *diēbus* cupidē studet. 8. Boni *diēs* laetōs laudant. 9. Boni *diēbus* multis sunt digni. 10. *Rēs* publica māgnō in periculō est. 11. Māgnū est *reipublicae* periculum. 12. Cīvēs ācrēs *reipublicae* auxilium dant. 13. Legiōnēs nostrī *republicam* fortiter servant. 14. Hostēs libertātis *republicā* expelluntur. 15. *Rēs* novae legiōnēs Rōmam vocant. 16. Viri multi *rērum* novārum sunt cupidi.

17. Nōbilitās *rēbus* novis studet. 18. Principēs civitātis *rēs* novās parant. 19. Hominēs multi et indigni novis in *rēbus* pereunt.

DIRECTION.—Compare paradigms with *rēs* and *diēs*, A. & G.  
72. Learn 72, note; 73. Read 74 d.

## 110.

1. The day is suitable for a journey (march). 2. Caesar makes a day's journey. 3. The journey is suitable for the day. 4. The enemy [do] not make an attack, they delay from day to day. 5. The days of peace are many and joyful. 6. The common people are desirous of joyful days. 7. The orator gives praise to the joyful days. 8. The good call days of peace, very joyful days. 9. The state is worthy of many and joyful days. 10. The commonwealth demands faithful citizens. 11. The power of the commonwealth is very great. 12. The populace gives the commonwealth great praise. 13. All praise the commonwealth. 14. The common people are assisted by the commonwealth. 15. A revolution brings danger to the nobility. 16. The friends of the revolution are summoned to Rome. 17. The leaders of our armies favor a revolution. 18. The nobility [does] not demand a revolution. 19. New power is given to the common people by the revolution.

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DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS. *IS, EA, ID*, SINGULAR NUMBER.

REMARKS.—1. *Is, ea, id* is a demonstrative, meaning *that, this*, e. g., Caesar tribūnōs in *eam* civitatem mittit; Caesar sends tribunes into *this* state.

2. *Eius consulis* in 2 below means *of this consul*; *et testi* in 3 to *this witness*; and so on.

3. Observe that the demonstrative usually precedes its noun.

111.

1. *Is* tribūnus et *ea* legiō et *id* praesidium laudantur. 2. Auctōritās *ēius* cōsulis, *ēius* legātiōnis, *ēius* concili est plēbī acceptior quam Caesarī. 3. *Et* testī, *et* fēminae, *et* conciliō auctōritās datur. 4. Exercitus *eum* agrum, *eam* prōvinciam, *id* flūmen trānsit. 5. *Eō* diē, in *eā* urbe, in *eō* conciliō bellum parātur. 6. Legiōnēs novae in *eam* partem Galliae mittuntur; *ea* rēs hostibus nōta est. 7. Ad *eum* principem Caesar lēgātiōnem mittit; *ēius* lēgātiōnis Galba est dux. 8. Hostēs ex *eā* urbe ad flūmen iter faciunt. 9. *Ēius* rei populus Rōmānus est testis. 10. Id concilium plūs auctōritātis habet in Galliā quam in *eā* urbe. 11. Testis ei lēgātō ēt ei lēgātiōnī persuādet. 12. Cōsul est *eō* teste melior. 13. Auctōritās *ēius* concili est māxima. 14. Exercitus noster propior *eam* urbem est quam Rōmam. 15. Id oppidum propius montī est quam Rōmae. 16. Senātus *eō* honōre dignior est quam cōsul. 17. Auctōritās senātūs plebī acceptior est quam cōsulis.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Decline *is* in the singular,

M. F. N.  
Nom., *is, ea, id,*  
Gen., *ēius, eius, eius,* etc.

2. For the case of *rei* in 9, see A. & G. 217.

3. Study carefully A. & G. 247, a.

112.

1. The consul gives this embassy new authority. 2. The authority of this leader is more acceptable to our soldiers than (that of) Caesar. 3. Our embassy persuades that council. 4. That commander has authority by a decree of the council; of this fact the Roman people are a witness. 5. Caesar's army crosses that swift river; this fact is known



to the enemy. 6. This river is often crossed by our army. 7. This day there is hunger in this city. 8. To that ambassador the senate gives more authority than to the consul. 9. Caesar is a better commander than this consul. 10. This embassy is nearer to the city than to our camp. 11. The army is more worthy of honor than this senate. 12. Our authority is greater in Rome than in this city.

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*IS, EA, ID, PLURAL NUMBER.*

REMARKS.—1 *Is, ea, id* means in the plural *those, these*.

2. Translate *reliquus* in 8 and 9 below *the rest of*.

113.

1. *Ī (ei)* militēs, *cae* legiōnēs, *ea* oppida in nostrā potestate sunt. 2. Auctōritās *eōrum* cōsulum, *eārum* civitātum, *eōrum* conciliōrum est māior quam populi Rōmāni. 3. Domus *eis (is)* servis, *eis (is)* filiābus, *eis (is)* praesidiis datur. 4. Hostēs *eōs* praefectōs, *eās* legiōnēs, *ea* praesidia terrent. 5. In *eis (is)* agris et in *eis (is)* urbibus et in *eis (is)* oppidis multi hostēs sunt. 6. *Ī (ei)* militēs veniunt et *ēius* rei causā est periculum. 7. Is cōsul in castris hominēs fidēlis (*ēs*) habet; ex *eis (is)* hominibus lēgātum dēligit. 8. *Eōrum* militum fugā *reliquus* exercitus terrētur. 9. Ob eam rem Caesar ad omnia ea oppida *reliqua* lēgatiōnēs mittit. 10. Ob eam rem cōsul *eis (is)* civitātibus favet. 11. *Eārum* rērum causā plūs auctōritātis *eis (is)* praefectis datur quam cōsuli. 12. Caesar māior est *eō* duce. Caesar māior est quam is dux.

DIRECTION.—Decline *is* in both singular and plural.

114.

1. The enemy desire those fields, those provinces, those towns. 2. Caesar has many legions; of these he sends the largest to Rome. 3. These soldiers come from that town to our province and terrify the citizens. 4. The rest of the soldiers are worthy of these leaders and these decrees. 5. These senators and the children of these senators are in safety; this fact is acceptable to the rest of the citizens. 6. The towns of the allies are large; to these the consul sends the rest of the legions. 7. In these towns there are witnesses of these things; on this account Caesar sends ambassadors. 8. *Practice giving in Latin:* This man, these sailors, in those states, to (or for) this slave, of this commander, of those towns, to (or for) these witnesses, into that city, on account of these things, this fact, of that legion, to (or for) this embassy, with these auxiliary [forces], this decree, of these witnesses, in company with this witness.

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HĪC, HAEC, HŌC.

REMARKS.—1. The demonstrative *hic*, *haec*, *hōc* means *this*, and refers to a person or thing near at hand.

2. In the plural number, *hic* differs in declension from *bonus* only in having *haec* in the nom. and acc. neu.

115.

1. *Hic* exercitus, *haec* phalanx, *hōc* praesidium in servitūtem mittuntur. 2. Ducēs *hūius* exercitūs, *hūius* phalangis, *hūius* praesidi Rōmam iter faciunt. 3. *Huic* exercitui(ū), *huic* phalangī, *huic* praesidiō Caesar persuādet. 4. Praefectus *hunc* exercitum, *hanc* nāvem(im), *hōc* praesidium armat. 5. *Hōc* honore, *hāc* spē, *hōc* dēcrētō cōsul militēs ācris(ēs) cōnfirmat.

6. Nostri hōc flūmen invitī trānseunt. 7. Hic locus ab hoste passūs sexcentōs abest. 8. Īnfimū collis ab hāc urbe passūs multōs abest. 9. Hōc flūmen multis locis trānsitur. 10. Hunc montem multis locis cōnsul quam saepissimē trānsit. 11. Hae silvae et haec flūmina in nostrā prōvinciā sunt. 12. Haec loca ā summō monte milia passuum VI absunt. 13. Nostri ab hōc locō milia passuum octō absunt. 14. Multitūdō hostium ācrium omnia haec loca trāns-eunt. 15. Haec urbs Rōmae simillima est. 16. Hī servī dominō fidēlissimī et ūtilissimī sunt.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Decline *hic*.

2. Notice the gender of *locus*, A. & G. 79 a.

3. For *passūs* in 7, consult A. & G. 257; for *multis locis* in 9, A. & G. 258, f and 2; for *passuum* in 12, A. & G. 216, a, 2; for *milia* in 12, A. & G. 94, e, and note.

116.

1. The leader gives helmets to this legion, to these auxiliary [forces], to this commander. 2. These citizens, these councils, these states have the greatest honors. 3. To this state, to this citizen, to this council the consul gives very great honors. 4. This place is in the hands of Romans. 5. Our soldiers as often as possible cross these very swift rivers. 6. These places are six miles distant from Rome. 7. There are many very swift rivers in this province. 8. The attack of these auxiliary [forces], of this cohort, of this leader, is more acceptable to our brave soldiers than to the enemy. 9. This legion is six hundred paces from the city. 10. These rivers are crossed in many places by the enemy. 11. For this reason the slave is more useful than this soldier. 12. ✓ This hope, to these places, of this cohort, of these

states, in these places, to (or for) these leaders, in these cities, to (or for) this army, by means of this authority, to (or for) this witness, into this swift river, by this decree, in this place, this sea, of these decrees, into these provinces.



ILLE, ILLA, ILLUD.

REMARKS.—1. *Ille, illa, illud* is a demonstrative, meaning *that, yonder*. It differs in declension from *bonus* only in the forms given in sentences 1-5 below.

2. *Hic, this*, refers to something near at hand; *ille, that*, to something more remote; e. g., *Hic* locus est in prōvincia nostrā, *ille* in vestrā, *This* place is in our province, *that* in yours.

117.

1. *Ille* honor, *illa* glōria, *illud* imperium est Caesaris.
2. Salūs *illius* custōdis, *illius* fēminae, *illius* praesidi est in manibus meis.
3. *Illi* militi, *illi* cohorti, *illi* praesidiō honor datur.
4. Hōc litūs regem dēlectat, *illud* nōn.
5. Omnēs hominēs *illud* foedus prō facinore habent.
6. Ob eam rem ducēs *illius* exercitūs quam hūius fideliōrēs sunt.
7. Impetus *hūius* phalangis rēgi ūtilior est quam *illius*.
8. *Hic* locus ā summō monte milia passuum VIII abest, *ille* XII.
9. Hī militēs ad castra māiōra veniunt, illi ad castra minōra.
10. Cōsulēs potentēs huic iuvenī equum, galeam illi dant.
11. Latrō illā spē testis(ēs) reliquōs cōnfirmat.
12. Hōc foedus ūtilius est quam *illud*.
13. Hī ducēs illis pēiōrēs sunt.
14. Clāssis celerrimārum nāvium in illō litore est.
15. Cōsul illi legiōnī meliōrem ducem quam huic dat.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Write and learn the paradigm of *ille*.

2. Decline *is, hic* and *ille* in succession till you can give all in forty-five seconds.

3. For *Caesaris* in 1, see A. & G. 214, c.

## 118.

1. With that treaty the commander encourages the faithful soldiers. 2. On this account the senators are more friendly to this commander than to that. 3. This treaty is more useful to our soldiers than that. 4. This army has more commanders than that, 5. The guards of yonder city are braver than [the guards] of this. 6. The shores of this sea are in Italy, of that in Germany. 7. There are more swift ships on that shore than on this. 8. Those treaties are better than these. 9. This shore is nearer to Italy than to Germany. 10. Our soldiers are faithful to this very worthy leader. 11. On this account, the consul considers these soldiers braver than those. 12. Of this place, of those places, to (or for) that witness, by means of this authority, on these shores, those treaties, to (or for) the rest of the soldiers, of these embassies, of this very useful council, to that city, to those places, by means of that treaty, on this account.

*Ab Sena*

## IS, HIC AND ILLE AS SUBSTANTIVE PRONOUNS.

REMARKS.—1 *Is, hic* and *ille* are used not only as adjective pronouns modifying nouns, but also alone as substantive pronouns; e. g., *Huic* persuadet Caesar, Caesar persuades *him* (this one).

2. Read A. & G. 102, a, b, d, (first clause), f.

3. Read A. & G. 156, a. Translate *terrā marique* in line 7 by *land and sea*.

## 119.

1. Ei lēgātiōnī Ariovistus rēspōndet; iterum ad *eum* Caesar lēgātōs mittit. 2. Est flūmen *idque* multis locis vadō trānsitur. 3. Multī flūmen vadō trānseunt; in *his* Ariovistus est. 4. Caesar militēs acris(ēs) in urbe habet; ex *ets (is)* Galbam ad hostis(ēs) mittit. 5. *Eōrum* fēminae liberique

in servitūtem dūcuntur; ēius rei populus Rōmānus est testis. 6. Ab castris oppidum hostium abest milia passuum octō; id summā vī nostri oppūgnant. 7. Ī(ei) urbis(ēs) nostrās terrā mārīque ācrit̄er oppūgnant. 8. Caesar et ēius militēs ācrēs vim hostium ab illō oppidō prohibent. 9. Hunc Caesar prohibet ab eīs (is) locis. 10. Huic Ariovistus iterum iterumque respondet. 11. Multi illud flūmen trānseunt; illōs Caesar Rōmam mittit. 12. Germānī sunt finitimi; apud eōs est rēx Ariovistus. 13. Apud Helvetiōs nōbilissimus est Orgetorix; is conjūrātiōnem nōbilitātis facit. 14. Cōsul ob eam rem cālōnēs et custōdēs vocat; hōs laudat, monet illōs. 15. Ēius belli fēmina est causa; ea tribūnōs militum in eās civitatēs mittit.

## 120.

1. The Romans are bravest of all; among them are very active soldiers; these storm the towns of their enemies by land and sea. 2. Caesar storms all those towns by land and sea, and keeps the force of the enemy from his own camp. 3. The Germans are adjacent; of them the noblest are sent to Caesar. 4. These states again send their chiefs as ambassadors to Rome; this is known to our soldiers. 5. The decree gives new force to this treaty. 6. The king's daughter is in Geneva; she sends a slave to Rome. 7. There is a bridge upon that river; to it the Germans send a large army. 8. This chief again and again responds to that commander and his soldiers. 9. Ariovistus keeps the force of the enemy from his camp all these days. 10. Among them are deserters and guards; these he praises, those he warns. 11. Caesar chooses for his camp a more suitable place than the top of a mountain. 12. Caesar sends to the city more captives than Sulla.

## IPSE, ISTE, IDEM.

REMARKS.—1. *Iste*, that, that of yours, is declined like *ille*. *Ipsē*, self, differs only in the form *ipsum*, nom. and acc. sing. neut. *Idem*, the same, is the demonstrative *is* plus the affix *dem*; it has *idem* for isdem, *idem* for iddem, and changes *m* to *n* before *d*, as in *eundem* for eumdem.

2. Read A. & G. 102, c, e.

3. Translate *contendit*, *hastens*.

## 121.

1. *Ipsē* in *Italiam* māgnis itineribus contendit. 2. Salūs tuae cohortis *ipstus* in manibus tuis est. 3. Multi plūs potestātis habent quam magistrātūs *ipsi*. 4. Iterum oppidum *ipsum* nostri oppūgnant terrā marique. 5. *Ipsē* est Dumnorix, summā audaciā, māgnā apud plēbem gratiā, cupidus rerum novārum. 6. Mercēs *istius* facinoris mors est. 7. Fēmina *isti* cālōni miserō nōn rēspōndet. 8. *Ista* mercēs exsulēs nōn cōfirmat. 9. Magistrātūs *ipsi*, summā audaciā, māgnā gratiā, ad urbem contendunt. 10. *Iste* locus testibus miseris datur, mercēs māgni facinoris. 11. Exercitūs nostri urbem *ipsam* āccerrimē oppūgnant. *Idem* faciunt socii. 12. Caesar Rōmam contendit. *Idem* senātōrēs vocat. 13. Caesar et Ariovistus ad *eundem* locum contendunt. 14. Magistrātūs omnēs *eārundem* mercēdum cupidi sunt.

DIRECTION.—Repeat paradigms.

## 122.

1. The honor of the witness himself is in our hands.
2. The victor does not respond to that slave of yours.
3. The citizen is braver than the magistrate himself; for this reason he is [a man] of great influence among the populace.
4. These citizens do not praise that witness of yours; this is known to the magistrate himself.
5. The same leader,

[a man] of great boldness<sup>ab</sup> and of the highest popularity among them, hastens to Italy itself. 6. The decree itself has great authority among those citizens of yours.<sup>ms</sup> 7. The orator by the same oration persuades the senate itself. 8. The rest of the soldiers actively storm the town and keep the force of the enemy from the city itself. 9. Cæsar hastens into Gaul; he (the same) summons the council. 10. All the magistrates are desirous of the same good things.

ALIUS, NULLUS, ŪNUS, ALTER.

REMARK.—*Alius*, *nullus*, *ūnus* and *alter* have the the gen. sing. in *-ius* (*alter*, in *-ius*) and the dat. sing. in *i*, like *ille*. *Alius* is also like *ille* in the nom. and acc. neut. sing.; e. g., in § below.

123.

1. Exercitūs duo in nostris finibus sunt; militēs *ūnus* audācēs sunt, *alterius* nōn. 2. *Nullius* laus populō Rōmānō acceptior est quam cōsulis. 3. Galliae factiōnēs sunt duae; hārum *alterius* principātum habent Haedui, *alterius* Arvernī. 4. *Alterius* factiōnis principēs sunt Haedui, *alterius* Sēquanī. 5. *Aliud* iter Helvētii habent *nullum*. 6. Sunt itinera duo: *ūnum* per Sēquanōs, *alterum* per prōvinciam nostram. 7. Cōsul *ūni* equum dat, *aliī* domum, *aliī* servum; idem summā apud plebem gratiā est. 8. Audācia ūnius magistrātūs laudātur, auctōritās alterius. 9. Alii vim hostium ab his locis, alii ab illis prohibent. 10. Plūs honōris illi magistrātūi datur quam cōsuli ipsī. 11. Tribūnus melior est quam praefectus. 12. Filia eius senātōris est fēminārum optima. 13. Civitās istōs perfugās hominēs pessimōs habet.

DIRECTION.—Read the list of words which are declined like *nullus*; A. & G. 83.



## 124.

1. There are two parties; the leader of one is known to the magistrates, [the leader] of the other [is] not. 2. To no citizen is more authority given than to Dumnorix. 3. There are two exiles in the camp; one is more friendly than the other. 4. The popularity of no friend is dearer to the good consul than the liberty of the state itself. 5. To one of these daring men the leader gives a horse, to another a helmet, to another a slave. 6. Some quickly storm this town, others that. 7. The approach of this one daring youth terrifies the magistrates. 8. Again this consul, a man of great boldness, hastens to the city. 9. The leaders of one faction are soldiers, of the other, citizens. 10. The same man, of the same magistrates, to this one place, of the same rewards, of the state itself, to (or for) the rest of the citizens, of the other consul, to another city, in company with the king himself, of the magistrate alone.

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 THE REFLEXIVE *SUI*.

REMARKS.—1. Reflexives refer to the subject of the sentence. *Sui*, of himself (herself, itself), is the reflexive of the third person; e. g., Caesar equitatum omnem ante *sē* mittit, Caesar sends all the cavalry before *him* (*self*).

2. Distinguish carefully *sui*, referring to the subject of the sentence, and *is, hic, ille*, referring to some other person or thing. See 9 and 11 below. Distinguish *sui* from the genitive of the adjective *suus*.

3. *Sui* in 1 means *to himself*; A. & G. 217. *Contendit* means *hastens*.

## 125.

1. Caesar *māgnō sui* (gen. sing.) cum periculō Rōmam contendit. 2. Vir bonus multa facit nōn *sibi* (dat. sing.) sed aliīs. 3. Caesar *sē* nōn laudat, sed alterum. 4. Cicerō *ā sē* et ab aliīs laudātur. 5. Nātiōnēs *māgnō sui* cum peri-

culō bellum gerunt. 6. Omnēs hominēs *sibi* ūtiles sunt. 7. Hī omnēs *sē* victōrēs appellant. 8. Germānī et *ā sē* et *ā* populō Rōmānō fortēs appellantur. 9. Caesar ipse quā māximīs itineribus ad eōs. contendit equitātumque omnem ante *sē* mittit. 10. Orgetorix Dumnorigi persuādet eique filiam suam in mātrimonium dat. 11. Helvētīi in Haedurum finēs veniunt eōrumque agrōs vastant. 12. Haedui *sē* suaque ab eis (is) nōn dēfendunt. 13. Helvētīi cum Germānīs audācter bellum gerunt. 14. Omnis miles comitem sēcum habet.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Commit the paradigm. What cases of *sui* are lacking, and why?

2. For *que*, see A. & G. 156, a. Commit to memory.

126.

1. Caesar makes himself commander of the soldiers and carries on war with the Gauls. 2. Good men do not praise themselves. 3. The master, with great danger to himself, boldly defends his slaves and their children; for this reason he has great popularity among them. 4. Sulla hastens by the longest marches possible to his own city and sends all the slaves before him. 5. Every soldier arms himself. 6. The populace give themselves and their property to the consuls. 7. The guard himself, a man of great boldness, makes himself a helmet. 8. Every soldier has a helmet with him. 9. Our men hasten to the territory of the Helvetii, and carry on war with them. 10. The Haedui  
V boldly defend themselves and their property from the Helvetii. 11. The people give the consul his property and defend their own.

## THE RELATIVE, QUĪ, QUAE, QUOD, WHO, WHICH.

## 127.

1. Magistrātus, *qui* est in castris nostris, est vir māgnae virtūtis; fēmina, *quae* est causa hūius bellī, nōn laudātur; oppidum, *quod* est propius lacum, Genāva appellātur. 2. Magistrātus *cuius* auctōritas est māgna, urbs *cuius* civēs sunt ūtilēs, praesidium *cuius* dux est fortis, in hōc dēcrētō laudātur. 3. Magistrātus *cui*, factiō *cui*, praesidium *cui* haec auctōritās nunc datur, māgnō in periculō est. 4. Is *quem*, ea *quam*, id *quod* omnēs civēs bonī nunc laudant, ā cōnsule laudātur. 5. Is ā *quō*, legiō ā *quā*, concilium ā *quō* civitās nunc servātur, māgnō in honōre est. 6. In eō itinere persuādet Casticō, *cuius* pater ā senātū populi Rōmāni amicus appellātur. 7. Eā legiōne quam sēcum habet, mūrū in altitudinem pedum sēdecim perdūcit. 8. Lacus in quem flūmen influit, in finitimā prōvinciā est. 9. Flūmen est Arar, quod per finēs Haeduōrum in Rhodanum influit. 10. Caesar, ā lacū *qui* in flūmen Rhodanum influit ad montem *qui* finēs Sēquanōrum ab Helvētiis dividit, mūrū perdūcit. 11. Ariovistus lēgātōs ad eum mittit; in quā lēgatiōne est prōcōnsul. 12. Caesar castra movet ad eum locum in quō locō Germāni sunt. 13. Potestās *cui* cōnsul bonus studet in manibus populi Rōmāni est. 14. Locus in quō Caesar bellum gerit ā castris nostris milia passuum V abest.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Learn paradigm.

2. Learn A. & G. Rule 3; 257, a (pedum sēdecim, 7 above); 200, a (locō, 12 above).



## 128.

1. The lake which flows into the river Rhone is called Lemannus. 2. The slave to whom Brutus is giving free-

dom is a man of great boldness. 3. The treaty which the ambassadors are making is praised by many citizens. 4. The wall which Caesar is constructing is sixteen feet in height; it is six miles distant from the lake. 5. The sea whose shores are in Italy is called "the great sea." 6. This woman, who is praising herself, is not praised by others. 7. The legion with which Caesar is constructing the wall, is equipped with large helmets. 8. That place in which our soldiers are, is protected by a wall sixteen feet in height. 9. The wall which divides their province from ours is six feet in height. *nom,*

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QUĪ, QUAE, QUOD, PLURAL NUMBER.

129.

1. Praefecti *qui*, legiōnēs *quae*, auxilia *quae* in hōc locō bellum gerunt, ā nōbilibus laudantur. 2. Civēs *quōrum* agrī ā Germānis vastantur, audācissimē bellum gerunt; nātiōnēs *quārum* oppida oppūgnantur, bellum gerunt; auxilia *quōrum* equī hōc flūmen trānseunt, in metū māgnō sunt. 3. Senātōrēs *quibus*, feminae *quibus*, concilia *quibus* hōc dēcrētum dēmōnstrātur, ad urbem contendunt. 4. Agrī *quōs*, prōvinciae *quās*, flūmina *quae* nostrī trānseunt, Caesaris sunt. 5. Agrī in *quibus*, urbēs in *quibus*, oppida in *quibus* militēs castra faciunt, in nostrā prōvinciā sunt. 6. Allobrogēs, quī trāns Rhodanum possessiōnēs habent, ad Caesarem veniunt. 7. Partem unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitāni, tertiam (ei, i) quī ipsōrum linguā Celtae, nostrā Galli appellāntur. 8. Hostēs prohibentur possessiōnibus quās socii habent. 9. Flūmina quae nostrī trānseunt in

finibus Galliae sunt. 10. Fēminae quīque ad bellum in-  
 ūtilēs sunt, in unō locō conlocantur. 11. Haedui Boiōs suis  
 in finibus conlocant; quibus illi agrōs dant. 12. Hostēs ad  
 eum locum veniunt; quōrum pars castra movet, pars in  
 nostrōs impetum facit. 13. Lingua Rōmānōrum ūtilis est.  
 14. Inter finēs Helvētiōrum et Allobrogum, quī sunt socii  
 nostrī, Rhodanus fluit, isque multis locis vadō trānsitur.  
 15. Flūmen est Rhodanus quod inter finēs Helvētiōrum et  
 Allobrogum fluit.

DIRECTIONS.—I. Learn paradigm.

2. Observe the syllabication of *inūtilēs* in 10 above. When  
 the first part of a Latin compound word is entire and ends in a  
 consonant, this consonant is joined to the preceding vowel.

### 180.

1. The soldiers whose attack delights Caesar are [those]  
 of the third legion. 2. The fields which our commanders  
 desire are in the enemy's country and are six miles from  
 our camp. 3. They who inhabit this territory are called  
 Germans in our language. 4. This is the boundary of the  
 places which our citizens inhabit. 5. Those nations which  
 are bravely protecting their possessions in Gaul are our  
 allies. 6. A third part of the cavalry is placed in the ter-  
 ritory which is [the territory] of the Aedui. 7. The allies  
 with whom Caesar is coming to Rome are terrified by the  
 attack of the enemy. 8. The councils whose decrees are in  
 our hands are praised by our citizens. 9. The people who  
 in their own language are called Celts, are placed in the  
 province which is called Gaul. 10. The river which flows  
 between the territory of the Helvetii and the Allobroges is  
 called the Rhone.

THE INTERROGATIVES, QUIS AND QUI; NE, NÖNNE, NUM.

REMARKS.—1. Read A. & G. 104, a.

2. Translate *præest*, is at the head of, is in charge of; *præficit*, places at the head of, places in charge of.

131.

1. *Quis* apud Helvētiōs nōbilissimus? Orgetorix est apud Helvētiōs nōbilissimus. 2. *Cūius* pater ā senātū populī Rōmānī amicus appellātur? 3. *Cut* in eō itinere persuādet Orgetorix? Orgetorix persuādet Casticō. 4. *Quō* itinere Helvētiī domō exeunt? Eō itinere quod per Sēquanōs dūcit. 5. *Quid* habet Caesar in manibus? 6. *Cut* mūnitīōnī Caesar Labiēnum præficit? Eī mūnitīōnī quae est inter lacum et montem. 7. *Quis* eis mūnitīōnibus quās Caesar habet præeest? 8. *Quod* oppidum in potestāte rēgis nostrī est? 9. Helvētiīne dūcunt suās copiās in Sequānōrum finēs? 10. *Nōnne* est vir acceptissimus qui hanc urbem servat? Is acceptissimus est. 11. *Num* Caesar eōs laudat qui agrōs populī Rōmānī vastant? Caesar nōn istōs laudat. 12. Quid illi simile bellō est? 13. Num Caesar lēgātum præficit eis militibus quōs sēcum habet? 14. Nōnne Labiēnus illi exercitui præeest qui in nostrā prōvinciā est?

DIRECTION.—For the case of *mūnitīōnī* in 6 see A. & G. 228. Learn 210, a, c.

132.

1. Who is the bravest leader in our army? 2. What reward is Caesar giving to these magistrates? 3. Is Rome larger than all Italy? 4. Is not the commander who is in Gaul in charge of that town? 5. Is not Caesar the

greatest of our generals? 6. What is better than virtue?  
 7. What fortification is more useful than that which Labienus is in charge of? 8. What treaty have the good with those men? 9. What citizens are most acceptable to the faithful consul?

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#### THE DEPARTURE OF THE HELVETIANS.

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REMARK.—This exercise, and the following, may well be read in connection with a study of the map.

#### PART FIRST.

The Helvetii are superior to the rest of the Gauls in valor. For this reason they desire a larger territory than that which they now inhabit.

There are two roads which lead from the territory of the Helvetii: the one through the Sequani, the other through our province. That is difficult (*difficilis*), this is easy (*facilis*). The Helvetii choose the way through our province.

Between the territory of the Helvetii and the Allobroges, who are our allies, flows the Rhone, and this is crossed in many places by fords. At Geneva, a city of the Allobroges, which is near the territory of the Helvetii, there is a bridge.

All these facts are known to Caesar. He leads an army from Rome and hastens to Geneva by the longest marches possible. He destroys (*rescindit*) the bridge which is near Geneva. His coming is known to the Helvetii; and they send ambassadors to him, the noblest of the state. Caesar responds to them. He does not favor them; and he does not grant them a way through our province. Caesar himself,

with the (that) legion which he has with him, constructs a wall sixteen feet in height, from lake Lemannus, which flows into the river Rhone, to the mountain which separates the territory of the Sequani from the Helvetii.

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PRAEFECTIŌ HELVĒTIŌRUM.

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PARS SECUNDA.

Est alterum per Sēquānōs iter. Helvētii lēgātōs ad Dumnorigem Haeduum mittunt et ab eō auxilium postulant. Is māgna apud Sēquanōs gratiā est et Helvētiis est amicus. Is Sēquanis persuādet. Illi foedus cum Helvētiis faciunt, et itinere eōs nōn prohibent.

Māgnum est periculum prōvinciae nostrae. Ob eam causam Caesar ei mūnitiōnī, quam ille habet, Labiēnum praeficit; ipse in Italiam māgnis itineribus contendit duāsque legiōnēs cōnscribit, et trēs ē castris ēdūcit, et in Galliam per Alpēs cum his quinque legiōnibus contendit.

Helvētii per finēs Sēquanōrum suās copiās trādūcunt et in Haeduōrum finēs perveniunt eōrumque agrōs vastant. Haedui sē suaque ab eijs nōn dēfendunt. Paene in cōspectū exercitūs Rōmāni, agrī eōrum vastantur, liberi in servitūtem abdūcuntur, oppida expūgnantur. Haedui Ambarri, finitimi Haeduōrum, nōn facile ab oppidis vim hostium prohibent. Allobrogēs, qui trāns Rhodanum possessiōnēs habent, fugā sē ad Caesarem recipiunt.

Flūmen est Arar, quod per finēs Haeduōrum et Sēquanōrum in Rhodanum influit, incrēdibili lenitāte. Id Helvētii trānseunt. Trēs jam partēs copiārum Helvētiōrum trāns id



flūmen sunt. Quarta pars citrā flūmen Ararim reliqua est. Caesar cum legiōnibus tribus ē castris exit et ad eam partem pervenit quae nōn trāns flūmen est. Māgnam partem eōrum concidit; reliqui fugā sēse in proximās silvās recipiunt.

Caesar pontem in Arare facit atque ita exercitum trādūcit. Helvētii lēgātōs ad eum mittunt.

END OF PART FIRST.

# VOCABULARY.



## LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

### A

ab (ā, abs), prep., *by, from*.  
 abdūcuntur, 3. v. p., *are led away*.  
 abest, irr. v. n., *is away*.  
 absunt, irr. v. n., *are away*.  
 āc, conj., *and*.  
 acceptus, -a, -um, adj., *acceptable*.  
 accipiunt, 3. v. a., *take*.  
 accūsō, 3. v. a., *accuse*.  
 ācēr, -cris, -cre, adj., *active, violent*.  
 ācrior, -us, adj., *more (rather) active, violent*.  
 ācerimus, -a, -um, adj., *most (very) active, violent*.  
 ācriter, adv., *violently, with spirit*.  
 ācrius, adv., *more violently*.  
 ācerimē, adv., *most (very) violently*.  
 aciēs, -ēi, F., *(battle) line*.  
 ad, prep., *to, towards, near*.  
 addūcō, -dūxī, -ductus, -dūcere, 3. v. a., *lead to*.

aditus, -ūs, M., *approach*.  
 adsum, irr. v. n., *be present*.  
 adventus, -ūs, M., *an arrival*.  
 aedificium, -i, N., *a building*.  
 aetās, -tātis, F., *age*.  
 aequus, -a, -um, adj., *fair*.  
 ager, agrī, M., *a field*.  
 agit, 3. v. a., *treats*.  
 agmen, -minis, N., *a line (of troops in march)*.  
 aliēnus, -a, -um, adj., *unfavorable*.  
 aliquis, -qua, -quid (-quod), pron., *some, any*.  
 alius, -a, -ud, adj. pron., *other, another*.  
 alius—alius, *one—another*;  
 aliī—aliī, *some—others*.  
 Allobrogēs, -um, M. pl., *the Allobroges*.  
 Alpēs, -ium, F. pl., *the Alps*.  
 alter, -era, -erum, *the other*.  
 In pl., *the other party*.  
 Alter—alter, *the one—the other*;  
 alteri—alteri, *one party—the other*.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| altitūdō, -inis, F., <i>height, depth.</i>                                     | arduus, -a, -um, adj., <i>rugged.</i>                                  |
| altus, -a, -um, adj., <i>high, deep.</i>                                       | Ariovistus, -i, M., <i>Ariovistus.</i>                                 |
| Ambarri, -ōrum, pl. of adj., <i>the Ambarri.</i>                               | arma, -ōrum, N. pl., <i>arms.</i>                                      |
| amicus, -i, M., <i>a friend.</i>   | armō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, I. v. a., <i>arm, equip.</i>                  |
| amicus, -a, -um, adj., <i>friendly.</i>  | armat, I. v. a., <i>arms.</i>  |
| amicior, -us, adj., comp., <i>more (rather) friendly.</i>                      | armant, I. v. a., <i>arm.</i>  |
| amicissimus, -a, -um, adj., sup., <i>most (very) friendly.</i>                 | armātur, I. v. p., <i>is armed.</i>                                    |
| amplius, adv., <i>more, (with abl., more than).</i>                            | armantur, I. v. p., <i>are armed.</i>                                  |
| an, interrog. particle, <i>or,</i> (used with second part of double question). | Arverni, pl. of adj., <i>the Arverni.</i>                              |
| animus, -i, M., <i>disposition.</i>  | ascendō, -scendī, -scēsus, -scendere, 3. v. a. and n., <i>ascends.</i> |
| annus, -i, M., <i>a year.</i>  | ascendit, 3. v. a., <i>ascends.</i>                                    |
| annuus, -a, -um, adj., <i>annual.</i>  | at, conj., <i>but.</i>   |
| ante, prep., <i>before.</i>  | atque, conj., <i>and.</i>  |
| appellō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, I. v. a., <i>call.</i>                             | auctor, -ōris, M., <i>an adviser.</i>                                  |
| appellat, I. v. a., <i>calls.</i>  | auctōritās, -tātis, F., <i>authority, influence.</i>                   |
| appellātur, I. v. p., <i>is called.</i>  | audāx, -ācis, adj., <i>daring.</i>                                     |
| appellantur, I. v. p., <i>are called.</i>                                      | audāciior, -us, adj., comp., <i>more (rather) daring.</i>              |
| apud, prep., <i>among.</i>   | audācissimus, -a, -um, adj., sup., <i>most (very) daring.</i>          |
| Arar, -aris, M., <i>the Saône.</i>   | audācius, adv., <i>boldly.</i>   |
| arbor, -oris, F., <i>a tree.</i>   | audācter, adv., comp., <i>more (rather, too) boldly.</i>               |
|  | audācissimē, adv. sup., <i>most (very) boldly.</i>                     |

audācia, -ae, F., *boldness*.  
 audeō, ausus, audēre, 2. v.,  
 semi-dep., *dare*.  
 audiō, -divi, -ditus, -dire, 4.  
 v. a., *hear*.  
 auxilium, -i, N., *assistance*;  
 pl., *auxiliary forces*.  
 Avaricum, -i, N., *Avaricum*.

## B

Belgae, -ārum, M. pl., *the Belgians*.  
 bellum, -i, N., *war*.  
 bene, adv., *well*.  
 bonus, -a, -um, adj., *good*.  
 Brūtus, -i, M., *Brutus*.

## C

cadō, cecidi, cāsūrus, cadere,  
 3. v. n., *fall*.  
 cadunt, 3. v. n., *fall*.  
 caedēs, -is, F., *slaughter*.  
 Caesar, -aris, M., *Caesar*.  
 calamitās, -tātis, F., *misfor-*  
*tune*.  
 cālō, -ōnis, M., *a servant (of*  
*a soldier)*.  
 capiō, cēpi, captus, capere,  
 3. v. a., *take, capture*.  
 captivus, -i, M., noun from  
 adj., *a captive, prisoner*.

Cassiānus, -a, -um, adj., *of*  
*Cassius*.  
 Casticus, -i, M., *Casticus*.  
 castrum, -i, N., *a tent*; pl., *a*  
*camp*.  
 causa, -ae, F., *cause, sake*.  
 causā, *for the sake of*.  
 celer, -eris, -ere, adj., *swift*,  
*fleet*.  
 celerior, -us, adj., comp.,  
*swifter*.  
 celerrimus, -a, -um, adj., sup.,  
*swiftest*.  
 celeriter, adv., *swiftly, quick-*  
*ly*.  
 celerius, adv., comp., *more*  
*(rather) swiftly*.  
 celerrimē, adv., sup., *most*  
*(very) swiftly*.  
 Celtae, -ārum, M., *Celts*.  
 certus, -a, -um, adj., *definite*.  
 Cicerō, -ōnis, M., *Cicero*.  
 circiter, adv., *about*.  
 circum, prep., *about*.  
 citrā, prep., *this side*.  
 civis, -is, C., *a citizen*.  
 cīvītās, -tātis, F., *the state*.  
 clārus, -a, -um, adj., *illus-*  
*trious*.  
 clārior, -us, adj., comp., *more*  
*illustrious*.

clārissimus, -a, -um, adj.,  
sup., *most (very) illustrious.*

clāssis, -is, F., *a fleet.*

Claudius, -i, M., *Claudius.*

cohors, -ortis, F., *a cohort.*

collis, -is, M., *a hill.*

collocant, I. V. a., *locate.*

collocantur, I. V. p., *are lo-  
cated.*

collocō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, I. V.  
a., *locate.*

colloquium, see *conloquium.*

comes, -itis, C., *a companion.*

commeātus, -ūs, M., *sup-  
plies.*

committit, 3. v. a., *joins.*

committō, -misi, -missus,  
-mittere, 3. v. a., *join.*

commūnis, -e, adj., *common.*

comportō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre,  
I. V. a., *bring together.*

concidit, 3. v. a., *cuts to pieces.*

concidō, -cidi, -cīsus, -cidere,  
3. v. a., *cut to pieces.*

concilium, -i, N., *a council.*

condōnō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, I.  
v. a., *pardon.*

cōnfirmat, I. v. a., *encourages.*

cōnfirmant, I. v. a., *encour-  
age.*

cōnfirmātur, I. v. p., *is en-  
couraged.*

cōnfirmantur, I. v. p., *are  
encouraged.*

cōnfirmō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, I.  
v. a., *encourage.*

coniūrātiō, -ōnis, F., *a con-  
spiracy.*

conloquium, -i, N., *a confer-  
ence.*

cōnscius, -a, -um, adj., *con-  
scious.*

cōnscribit, 3. v. a., *enrolls.*

cōnscribō, -scripsi, -scriptus,  
-scribere, 3. v. a., *enroll.*

cōnsēsus, -ūs, M., *consent.*

Cōnsidius, -i, M., *Considius.*

cōnsilium, -i, N., *a plan.*

cōnspectus, -ūs, M., *sight.*

cōnsul, -ulis, M., *a consul.*

cōnsulātus, -ūs, M., *consul-  
ship.*

contendit, 3. v. n., *hastens.*

contendō, -tendi, -tentus,  
-tendere, 3. v. n., *hasten.*

contineō, -tinui, -tentus, -ti-  
nēre, 2. v. a., *keep, re-  
strain; with reflexive, keep  
within.*

continet, 2. v. a., *keeps.*

continenter, adv., *continually.*

continuus, -a, -um, adj.,  
*successive.*  
 convocō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, I.  
 v. a., *call together.*  
 cōpia, -ae, F., *plenty, supply;*  
*pl., troops.*  
 cornū, -ūs, (-ū), N., *a wing (of*  
*an army).*  
 corpus, -oris, N., *body.*  
 Cotta, -ae, M., *Cotta.*  
 creat, I. v. a., *elects.*  
 creant, I. v. a., *elect.*  
 creātur, I. v. p., *is elected.*  
 creantur, I. v. p., *are elected.*  
 creō, -āvi, -atus, -āre, I. v. a.,  
*elect.*  
 cultus, -ūs, M., *civilization.*  
 cum, prep., (*in company*)  
*with.*  
 cupidus, -a, -um, adj., *desir-*  
*ous of.*  
 cupidē, adv., *eagerly.*  
 cupidius, adv., comp., *more*  
*(too, rather) eagerly.*  
 cupidissimē, adv. sup., *most*  
*(very) eagerly.*  
 cūra, -ae, F., *care.*  
 custōs, -ōdis, C., *a guard.*

## D

dat, I. v. a., *gives.*

dant, I. v. a., *give.*  
 datur, I. v. p., *is given.*  
 dantur, I. v. p., *are given.*  
 decimus, -a, -um, adj., *tenth.*  
 dēcrētum, -i, N., *a decree.*  
 dēfendō, -fendī, -fēnsus, -fen-  
 dere, 3. v. a., *defend.*  
 dēfendunt, 3. v. a., *defend.*  
 dēfessus, -a, -um, adj., *wea-*  
*ried.*  
 dēlectat, I. v. a., *delights.*  
 dēlectant, I. v. a., *delight.*  
 dēlectātur, I. v. p., *is de-*  
*lighted.*  
 dēlectantur, I. v. p., *are de-*  
*lighted.*  
 dēlectō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, I.  
 v. a., *delight.*  
 dēligō, -lēgī, -lēctus, -ligere,  
 3. v. a., *select.*  
 dēligit, 3. v. a., *selects.*  
 dēligunt, 3. v. a., *select.*  
 dēligitur, 3. v. p., *is selected.*  
 dēliguntur, 3. v. p., *are se-*  
*lected.*  
 dēmōnstrat, I. v. a., *shows.*  
 dēmōnstrant, I. v. a., *show.*  
 dēmōnstrātur, I. v. p., *is*  
*shown.*  
 dēmōnstrantur, I. v. p., *are*  
*shown.*



dēmōnstrō, -āvi, -ātus, -are,

I. v. a., *show*.

dexter, -era, -erum, and -tra,  
-trum, adj., *right*.

diēs, -ēi, M., (sometimes F.),  
*a day*.

difficilis, -e, adj., *difficult*.

difficultās, -tātis, F., *a difficulty*.

dignus, -a, -um, adj., *worthy*.

dignior, -us, adj., comp.,  
*more worthy*.

dignissimus, -a, -um, adj.,  
sup., *most (very) worthy*.

diligēns, -entis, adj., *diligent*.

diligentior, -us, adj., comp.  
*more diligent, careful*.

diligentissimus, -a, -um, adj.,  
*most (very) diligent*.

diligenter, adv., *diligently*.

diligentius, adv., comp., *more  
diligently*.

diligentissimē, adv., sup.,  
*most (very) diligently*.

dispōnō, -posui, -positus, -pō-  
nere, 3. v. a., *station*.

Divicō, -ōnis, *Divico*.

dividō, -visi, -visus, -videre,  
3. v. a., *separate*.

dividit, 3. v. a. *separates*.

Divitiacus, -i, M., *Divitiacus*.

dō, dedi, datus, dare, I. v. a.,  
*give*.

domicilium, -i N., *an abode*.

dominus, -i, M., *a master,  
owner*.

domus, -i (-ūs), F., *a house,  
home*.

dūcō, dūxi, ductus, dūcere,  
3. v. a., *lead*.

dūcit, 3. v. a., *leads*.

dūcunt, 3. v. a., *lead*.

dūcitur, 3. v. p., *is led*.

dūcuntur, 3. v. p., *are led*.

Dumnorix, -igis, M., *Dum-  
norix*.

duo, -ae, -o, adj., *two*.

duodecim, num. adj., indecl.,  
*twelve*.

dux, ducis, C., *a leader*.

## E

ea, see *is*.

ēdūcō, -dūxi, -ductus, -dū-  
cere, 3. v. a., *lead out*.

ēdūcit, 3. v. a., *leads out*.

egēō, egui, no p. p., egēre, 2.  
v. n., *need*.

ēnūntiō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, I. v.  
a., *reveal*.

eques, -itis, M., *a horseman*,  
plural, *cavalry*.

equitātus, -ūs, M., *cavalry*.

equus, -i, M., *a horse*.

errō, -āvi, -ātūrus, -āre, I. v.

n., *be mistaken*.

es, see *sum*.

est, (*he, she, it, there*) *is*.

et, conj., *and*.

et—et, *both—and*.

ex, (ē), adv. and prep., *from*.

exercitus, -ūs, M., *an army*.

exeō, -īvi, (-ii), -itum, -ire, irr.,

v. n., *go forth*.

exeunt, irr., v. n., *go forth*.

existimō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, I.

v. a., *think*.

exit, irr., v. n., *goes forth*.

expellō, -puli, -pulsus, -pel-

lere, 3. v. a. *drive out*.

expellit, 3. v. a., *drives out*.

expellunt, 3. v. a., *drive out*.

expellitur, 3. v. p., *is driven out*.

expelluntur, 3. v. p., *are driven out*.

explōrātor, -ōris, M., *a scout*.

expūgnantur, I. v. p., *are captured*.

expūgnō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, I.

v. a., *capture*.

exsul, -ulis, C., *an exile*.

## F

faber, -bri, M., *an engineer*  
(*in an army*).

facile, adv., *easily*.

facilius, adv., comp., *more easily*.

facillimē, adv., sup., *most (very) easily*.

facinus, -oris, N., *a crime*.

faciō, fēcī, factus, facere, irr.,  
v. a. and n., *make*.

facit, irr., v. a. and n., *makes*;  
iter facit, *he makes a jour-*  
*ney, marches*.

faciunt, irr., v. a. and n.,  
*make*.

factiō, -ōnis, F., *a faction*.

factum, -i, N. of p.p., *act*  
opus facto, *need of action*.

famēs, -is, F., *starvation*,  
*famine*.

faveō, fāvi, fautūrus, favēre,  
2. v. n., *favor, (with dat.)*

favet, 2. v. n., *favors*.

favent, 2. v. n., *favor*.

fēmina, -ae, F., *a woman*.

ferō, tuli, lātus, ferre, irr., v.  
a. and n., *bring*.

fert, irr., v. a. and n., *brings*.

ferunt, irr., v. a. and n.,  
*bring*.

ferrum, -i, N., *iron*.  
 fidēlis, -e, adj., *faithful*.  
 fidēlior, -us, adj., comp.,  
     *more faithful*.  
 fidēlissimus, -a, -um, adj.,  
     sup., *most (very) faithful*.  
 filia, -ae, F., *a daughter*.  
 filius, -i, M., *a son*.  
 finis, -is M., Sing., *a limit*;  
     Pl., *territories*.  
 finitimus, -a, -um, adj., *ad-  
     jacent*.  
 fit, irr., v. p., *is made, becomes*.  
 fiunt, irr., v. p., *are made, be-  
     come*.  
 flāgitō, -āvi, -atus, -āre, I. v.  
     a., *earnestly demand*.  
 flāgitat, I. v. a., *earnestly  
     demands*.  
 flāgitant, I. v. a., *earnestly  
     demand*.  
 fluit, 3. v. n., *flows*.  
 fluō, fluxi, fluxus, fluere, 3. v.  
     n., *flow*.  
 flūmen, -inis, N., *a river*.  
 foedus, -eris, N., *a treaty*.  
 fortis, -e, adj., *brave*.  
 fortior, -us, adj., comp., *more  
     brave*.  
 fortissimus, -a, -um, sup.,  
     *most (very) brave*.

fortiter, adv., *bravely*.  
 fortius, adv., comp., *more  
     bravely*.  
 fortissimē, adv., sup., *most  
     (very) bravely*.  
 fortitūdō, -inis, F., *bravery*.  
 fossa, -ae, F., *a ditch*.  
 frāter, -tris, M., *a brother*.  
 frigus, -oris, N., *cold*.  
 frūmentum, -i, N., *grain*.  
 fuga, -ae, F., *flight*.  
 fugiō, fugi, fugitūrus, fugere,  
     3. v. a. and n., *fly*.  
 fui, see *sum*.

## G

Galba, -ae, M., *Galba*.  
 galea, -ae, F., *a helmet*.  
 Gallia, -ae, F., *Gaul*.  
 Galli, -ōrum, M., pl., *Gauls*.  
 Gallicus, -a, -um, adj., *Gallic*.  
 Genāva, -ae, F., *Geneva*.  
 Germāni, -ōrum, adj. as noun,  
     *the Germans*.  
 Germānia, -ae, F., *Germany*.  
 gerō, gessi, gestum, gerere, 3.  
     v. a., *carry on*.  
 gerunt, 3. v. a., *carry on*.  
 glōria, -ae, F., *glory, fame*.  
 grātia, -ae, F., *popularity*.  
 grātum, -i, N. of adj., *favor*.

gravior, -us, adj., comp., *more advanced.*

graviter, adv., *severely.*

## H

habeo, habui, habitus, habēre, 2. v. a. and n., *have, treat, regard.*

habet, 2. v. a. and n., *has, treats, regards.*

habent, 2. v. a. and n., *have, treat, regard.*

habētur, 2. v. p., *is treated (as), is regarded (as.)*

hābentur, 2. v. p., *are treated (as), are regarded (as).*

Haedui, -ōrum, M., noun from adj., *the Haedui.*

Helvētīi, -ōrum, M., noun from adj., *the Helvetii.*

hibernus, -a, -um, adj., Neut. pl. as noun, *winter quarters.*

hic, haec, hōc, pron., *this.*

homō, -inis, M., *a man.*

honor (ōs), -ōris, M., *honor.*

hospes, -itis, M., *a guest.*

hostis, -is, C., *an enemy.*

## I

i, see *is.*

idem, eadem, idem, adj. pron., *the same.*

idōneus, -a, -um, adj., *suitable.*

ignis, -is, M., *fire.*

ignōtus, -a, -um, adj., *unknown.*

ille, -illa, -illud, pron. *that.*

impediō, -ivi, -itus, -ire, 4. v. a., *obstruct.*

imperium, -i, N., *(military) power.*

imperō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, 1. v. a. and n., *order.*

impetus, -ūs, M., *an attack.*

improbus, -a, -um, adj., *wicked.*

imus, see *infimus.*

in, prep., *in, into, upon.*

incendō, -cendi, -cēnsus, -cendere, 3. v. a., *burn.*

incolō, -colui, no p. p., -colere, 3. v. a. and n., *inhabit.*

incolunt, 3. v. a. and n., *inhabit.*

incommodum, -i, N., noun from adj., *disaster.*

incrēdibilis, -e, adj., *extraordinary.*

indignus, -a, -um, adj., *unworthy.*

inferō, -tuli, illātus, -ferre, irr. v. a., *bring upon.*

infert, irr. v. a., *brings upon*.  
 inferunt, irr. v. a., *bring upon*.

infertur, irr. v. p., *is brought upon*.

inferuntur, irr. v. p., *are brought upon*.

inferior, adj., comp., *inferior*.

infimus, (imus), adj., sup., *lowest part of, foot of*.

influō, -flūxi, -flūxus, -fluere, 3. v. n., *flow into*.

ingēns, -entis, adj., *enormous*.

inimicus, -a, -um, adj., *unfriendly*; masc. as noun, *an enemy (personal)*.

iniūria, -ae, F., *injury*.

inter, prep., *between*.

interclūdō, -clūsi, -clūsus, -clūdere, 3. v. a., *cut off*.

interest, irr. v. n., *intervenes*.

interficiō, -fēcī, -fectus, -ficere, 3. v. a., *slay*.

intersum, -fuī, -futūrus, -esse, irr. v. n., *intervene*.

intrā, prep., *within*.

inūtilis, -e, adj., *unserviceable*.

invitus, -a, -um, adj., sup., *unwilling*.

invitissimus, -ā, -um, adj., sup., *most (very) unwilling*.

ipse, -a, -um, pron., *himself, herself, itself*.

is, ea, id, pron., *this, that*.

iste, ista, istud, pron., *this, that*.

ita, adv., *so*.

Italia, -ae, F., *Italy*.

iter, itineris, N., *journey, road, way, march*; pl., *routes, roads, marches*.

iterum, adv., *again*.

iugum, -ī, N., *ridge*.

iūnior, -us, adj., comp., *younger*.

iūre, adv., ablative of iūs, *rightly*.

iūs, iūris, N., *right*.

iūstus, -a, -um, adj., *just*.

iuvat, I. v. a., *assists, aids*.

iuvant, I. v. a., *assist, aid*.

iuvātur, I. v. p., *is assisted, is aided*.

iuvantur, I. v. p., *are assisted, are aided*.

iuvō, iūvi, iūtus, iuvāre, I. v. a., *assist, aid*.

iuvenis, -is, M., noun from adj., *a young man, youth*.

iuvenis, -e, adj., *young*.

L

lacus, -ūs, M., *a lake*.  
 laetus, -a, -um, adj., *glad*.  
 laetior, -us, adj., comp., *more glad*.  
 laetissimus, -a, -um, adj., *most (very) glad*.  
 latrō, -ōnis, M., *a robber*.  
 laudat, I. v. a., *praises*.  
 laudant, I. v. a., *praise*.  
 laudātur, I. v. p., *is praised*.  
 laudantur, I. v. p., *are praised*.  
 laudō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, I. v. a., *praise*.  
 laus, laudis, F., *praise*.  
 lēgātīō, -ōnis, F., *an embassy*.  
 lēgātūs, -ī M., *a lieutenant, an ambassador*.  
 legiō, -ōnis, F., *a legion*.  
 Lemannus, -ī, M., *Lemannus*.  
 lēnitās, -tātis, F., *gentleness*.  
 lēx, lēgis, F., *a law*.  
 liberī, -ōrum, M. plur., *children*.  
 liberō, -āvi, -ātūs, -are, I. v. a., *set free*.  
 libertās, -tātis, F., *liberty*.  
 Liger, -eris, M., *the Loire*.  
 lingua, -ae, F., *language*.  
 litus, -oris, N., *a shore*.

Liscus, -ī, M., *Liscus*.  
 locus, -ī, M. (sing.); N. (generally pl.), *place*.  
 longē, adv., *far*.  
 longius, adv., comp., *farther*.  
 longissimē, adv., sup., *farthest, very far*.  
 lūx, lūcis, F., *light*.

M

magis, adv., *more*.  
 magistrātus, -ūs, M., *a magistracy, a magistrate*.  
 māgnitūdō, -dinis, F., *magnitude*.  
 māgnus, -a, -um, adj., *great, large*.  
 māior, -us, adj., comp., *greater*.  
 malus, -a, -um, adj., *bad*.  
 manus, -ūs, F., *a hand, a band*.  
 mare, -is, N., *the sea*.  
 mātirimōnium, -ī, N., *marriage*.  
 mātūrus, -a, -um, adj., *ripe*.  
 māximē, adv., sup., *very, in the highest degree*.  
 māximus, -a, -um, adj., sup., *greatest*.

melior, -us, adj., comp., *better*.

melius, adv., comp., *better*.

memoria, -ae, F., *memory*.

mercēs, -ēdis, F., *a reward*.

metus, -ūs, M., *fear*.

meus, -a, -um, poss. adj.  
pron., *my, mine*.

miles, -itis, M., *a soldier*.

militāris, -e, adj., *military*.

mille, adj., ind.; and noun,  
ind. in sing., *a thousand*.

milia, -ium, N., *thousand*.

Minerva, -ae, F., *Minerva*.

minor, -us, adj., comp., *less*.

minimus, -a, -um, adj., sup.,  
*least*.

miser, -era, -erum, adj., *un-  
fortunate*.

mittō, mīsi, missus, mittere,  
3. v. a., *send*.

mittit, 3. v. a., *sends*.

mittunt, 3. v. a., *send*.

mittitur, 3. v. p., *is sent*.

mittuntur, 3. v. p., *are sent*.

moneō, -uī, -itus, -ēre, 2. v. a.,  
*warn*.

monet, 2. v. a. *warns, ad-  
monishes*.

monent, 2. v. a., *warn*.

monētur, 2. v. p., *is warned*.

monentur, 2. v. p., *are warn-  
ed*.

mōns, montis, M., *a moun-  
tain*.

mors, mortis, F., *death*.

mōs, mōris, M., *a custom*.

multus, -a, -um, adj., *much,  
many*.

multitūdō, -dinis, F., *a mul-  
titude*.

mūniō, -ivī (-iī), -itus, -ire, 4.  
v. a. and n., *fortify*.

mūnitio, -ōnis, F., *a fortifi-  
cation*.

mūrus, -ī, M., *a wall*.

## N

nātiō, -ōnis, F., *a nation*.

nātūra, -ae, F., *nature*.

nauta, -ae, M., *a sailor*.

nāvis, -is, F., *a ship*.

nē, conj., *lest, that—not*.

ne, enclitic, asks a question,  
*did etc., do etc.*

nēmō, nēminis, C., *no one*.

nex, necis, F., *death*.

nix, nivis, F., *snow*.

nōbilitās, -tātis, F., *the nobil-  
ity*.

nōmen, -minis, N., *a name*.

nōn, adv., *not*.

nōnne, interrog. part., asks a question, *did not* etc., *do not* etc.  
 noster, -tra, -trum, adj. pron., *our*.  
 nōtus, -a, -um, adj., *well-known*.  
 novus, -a, -um, adj., *new*.  
 novissimus, -a, -um, adj., *newest, rear*.  
 nūllus, -a, -um, adj., *not any, no*.  
 num, interrog. part., asks a question, *does, is, it is not is it*.  
 numerus, -i, M., *a number*.  
 nunc, adv., *now*.  
 numquam, adv., *never*.  
 nūntius, -i, M., *a messenger*.

## O

oblitus, -a, -um, adj., *forgetful*.  
 obses, -idis, C., *a hostage*.  
 obtineō, -tinui, -tentus, -tinēre, 2. v. a., *hold*.  
 occupō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, 1. v. a., *take possession of*.  
 octō, num. adj. indecl., *eight*.  
 omnis, -e, adj., *all, every*.

oppidum, -i, N., *town* (walled).  
 oppūgnō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, 1. v. a., *storm*.  
 oppūgnat, 1. v. a., *storms*.  
 optimē, adv., sup., *best*.  
 optimus, -a, -um, adj., sup., *best*.  
 opus, operis, N., *need*.  
 ōrātiō, -ōnis, F., *oration*.  
 ōrātor, -ōris, M., *an orator*.  
 orbis, -is, M., *a circle*.  
 ordō, -inis, M., *a rank, company*.  
 Orgetorix, -igis, M., *Orgetorix*.  
 ornāmentum, -i, N., *an adornment*.

## P

pābulātiō, -ōnis, F., *a foraging*.  
 pābulum, -i, N., *fodder*.  
 paene, adv., *almost*.  
 parat, 1. v. a., *prepares*.  
 parant, 1. v. a., *prepare*.  
 parātur, 1. v. p., *is prepared*.  
 parantur, 1. v. p., *are prepared*.  
 parō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, 1. v. a., *prepare*.



parātus, -a, -um, adj., *prepared*.

parātor, -us, adj., comp., *better prepared*.

pāreō, pārui, pāritūrus, pārēre, 2. v. n., *obey*.

pars, partis, F., *a part*.

parvus, -a, -um, adj., *small, little*.

passus, -ūs, M., *a pace*.

pater, -tris, M., *father*; pl., *ancestors*.

pāx, pācis, F., *peace*.

pecūnia, -ae, F., *money*.

pedes, -itis, M., *foot-soldier*.

pēior, -us, adj., comp., *worse*.

per, prep., *through*.

perdūcit, 3. v. a., *constructs*.

perdūcō, -dūxī, -dūctus, -dūcere, 3. v. a., *construct*.

pereō, -iī (-iui), -itūrus, -ire, irr. v. n., *perish*.

periculum, -i, N., *danger*.

perit, irr. v. n., *perishes*.

pereunt, irr. v. n., *perish*.

perfidia, -ae, F., *treachery*.

perfuga, -ae, M., *a deserter*.

peritus, -a, -um, adj., *skillful*.

peritissimus, -a, -um, adj., sup., *very skillful*.

persuādeō, -suāsi, -suāsus, -suādēre, 2. v. a. and n., *persuade*.

persuādet, 2. v. a. and n., *persuades*.

persuādent, 2. v. a. and n., *persuade*.

pēs, pedis, M., *a foot*.

pessimus, -a, -um, adj., sup., *worst*.

phalanx, -angis, F., *a phalanx*.

plēbs, -is, F., *the populace*.

plēnus, -a, -um, adj., *full*.

plūs, plūris, adj., comp., *more*.

plūrimus, -a, -um, adj., sup., *most*.

pōnit, 3. v. a., *places, pitches*.

pōnō, posui, positum, pōnere, 3. v. a., *places, pitches*.

pōns, pontis, M., *a bridge*.

populus, -i, M., *a people*.

possessiō, -ōnis, F., *possession*.

posterus, -a, -um, adj., *the next*.

postulat, 1. v. a., *demand*.

postulant, 1. v. a., *demand*.

postulō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, 1. v. a., *demand*.

postridiē, adv., *the next day.*  
potēns, -entis, adj., *powerful, influential.*

potentior, -us, adj., comp., *more powerful.*

potentissimus, -a, -um, adj., sup., *most (very) powerful.*

potestās, -tātis, F., *civil power.*

praecō, -ōnis, M., *a herald.*

praeest, irr. v. n., *in charge of.*

praeficit, 3. v. a., *puts in charge of.*

praefectus, -ī, M., *a commander.*

praeficiō, -fēcī, -fectus, -ficere, 3. v. a., *put in charge of.*

praemittit, 3. v. a., *sends forward.*

praesidium, -ī, N., *a garrison.*

praesum, -fuī, -esse, irr. v. n., *be in charge of.*

praeter, prep., *beyond.*

prior, -us, adj., comp., *the former.*

primus, -a, -um, adj., sup., *first, front.*

prima lux, *daybreak.*

princeps, -cipis, M. adj. as noun, *leading man, chief.*  
principātus, -ūs, M., *leadership.*

prō, prep., *in place of.*

probō, -āvi, -ātus, -are, 1. v. a., *approve.*

prōcōnsul, -ulis, M., *a proconsul.*

prōditiō, -ōnis, F., *treason.*

proelium, -ī, N., *a battle.*

prōditiō, -ōnis, F., *a departure.*

prohibeō, -hibui, -hibitus, -hibēre, 2. v. a., *keep from.*

prohibet, 2. v. a., *keeps from.*

prohibent, 2. v. a., *keep from.*

prohibentur, 2. v. p., *are kept from.*

prope, adv. and prep., *near.*

propior, -us, adj., comp., *nearer.*

proximus, -a, -um, adj., sup., *nearest (very) near.*

prōvincia, -ae, F., *the province.*

publicus, -a, -um, adj., *public.*

puer, -ī, M., *a boy.*

pūgna, -ae, F., *a fight.*

pūgnō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, 1. v. n., *fight.*

## Q

quam, adv., and conj., *than, as much as possible.*

quartus, -a, -um, adj., *fourth.*

quattuor, adj., ind., *four.*

que, conj., enclitic, *and.*

quī, quae, quod, cūius, etc.,  
rel.pron., *who, which, that.*

quibuscum, prep. phrase,  
*with whom.*

quindecim, adj., numeral,  
ind., *fifteen.*

quingenti, -ae, -a, num. adj.,  
*five hundred.*

quīni, -ae, -a, adj., *five (at a time).*

quinque, adj., numeral, ind.,  
*five.*

quis (quī), quae, quod  
(quid), cūius, interrog.  
pron., *who, which, what.*

quis (quī), quae, quod (quid),  
cūius, etc., indef. pron., *any one.*

quisquam, quae-, quid-, cū-  
ius-, etc., indef. pron., *any-  
one, anything.*

quō, conj., *that, in order that.*

## R

recipiō, -cēpi, -ceptus, -ci-  
pere, 3. v. a., with reflex-  
ive, *retreat.*

recipiunt, 3. v. a., sē recipi-  
unt, *betake themselves, re-  
treat.*

regiō, -ōnis, F., *a region.*

rēgnum, -i, N., *the throne.*

regō, rēxi, rectus, regere, 3.  
v. a., *rule.*

reliquus, -a, -um, adj., *re-  
maining.*

remaneō, -mānsi, -mānsūrus,  
-manēre, 2. v. n., *remain.*

removeō, -movi, -mōtus,  
-movēre, 2. v. a., *remove.*

rēs, rēi, F., *thing, affair.*

rēs publica, rēi publicae, F.,  
*commonwealth.*

rēspondeō, -spondi, -spōn-  
sus, -spondēre, 2. v. n., *to  
respond.*

rēspondet, 2. v. n., *responds.*

rēx, rēgis, M., *a king.*

Rhēnus, -i, M., *the Rhine.*

Rhodanus, -i, M., *the Rhone.*

Rōma, -ae, F., *Rome.*

Rōmānus, -a, -um, adj., *Ro-  
man.*

rūmor, -ōris, M., *a rumor.*

## S

saepe, adv., *often.*

saepius, adv., comp., *more  
(rather) often.*

saepissimē, adv., sup., *most often.*

salūs, -ūtis, F., *safety.*

satis, adv., *sufficiently.*

satisfaciō, -fēcī, -factūrus, -facere, irr. v. n., *satisfy.*

satisfactiō, -ōnis, F., *amends.*

saucius, -a, -um, adj., *wounded.*

scapha, -ae, F., *a boat.*

sē, (sēsē), see *suī.*

sēcum, prep. phrase, *with him, etc.*

sēdecim, ind. num. adj., *sixteen.*

sēdēs, -is, F., *a dwelling place.*

semper, adv., *always.*

senātor, -ōris, M., *a senator.*

senātus, -ūs, M., *the senate.*

senex, senis, M., adj. as noun, *an old man.*

sēnī, -ae, -a, dist. num. adj., *six each.*

senior, -us, adj., *older.*

Sēquanī, -ōrum, M. pl., from adj., *the Sequani.*

sermō, -ōnis, M., *conversation.*

servitūs, -ūtis, F., *servitude.*

servus, -i, M., *a slave.*

servō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, I. v. a., *protect.*

servat, I. v. a., *protects.*

servant, I. v. a., *protect.*

servātur, I. v. p., *is protected.*

servantur, I. v. p., *are protected.*

sevērītās, -tātis, F., *strictness.*

sexcenti, -ae, -a, num. adj., *six hundred.*

silva, -ae, F., *a forest.*

silentium, -i, N., *silence.*

similis, -e, adj., *like.*

similior, -us, adj., comp., *more like.*

simillimus, -a, -um, adj., sup., *most like.*

sine, prep., *without.*

sinister, -tra, -trum, adj., *left.*

socius, -i, M., *an ally.*

soror, -ōris, F., *a sister.*

spatium, -i, N., *space.*

spērō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, I. v. a. and n., *hope, expect.*

spēs, -ei, F., *hope.*

studeō, studui, no p. p., studēre, 2. v. n., *desire.*

studet, 2. v. n., *desires.*

student, 2. v. n., *desire.*

sub, prep. with acc. and abl.,  
*under.*

sui, sibi, sē, reflexive pron.,  
*himself, herself, itself, etc.*

Sulla, -ae, M., *Sulla.*

sum, fui, futūrus, esse, irr.  
v. n., *be.*

sunt, *are.*

superō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, 1. v.  
a. and n., *conquer.*

superior, -us, adj., comp.,  
*higher, superior.*

suprēmus, -a, -um, adj., sup.,  
*highest, supreme.*

supplex, -icis, C., *a suppliant.*

suspiciō, -ōnis, F., *suspicion.*

suus, -a, -um, reflexive adj.  
pron., *his, hers, its, their;*  
*his own, etc.*

## T

tamen, adv., *yet.*

tandem, adv., *at length.*

tēcum, prep. phrase, *with*  
*you.*

tegō, tēxi, tectus, tegere, 3.  
v. a., *cover.*

temptant, 1. v. a., *attempt,*  
*try.*

temptō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, 1.  
v. a., *attempt, try.*

tempus, -oris, N., *time.*

teneō, tenui, tentus, tenēre,  
2. v. a., *hold, keep.*

terra, -ae, F., *land.*

terreō, terrui, territus, ter-  
rēre, 2. v. a., *terrify.*

tertius, -a, -um, adj., *third.*

testis, -is, C., *a witness.*

timor, -ōris, M., *fear.*

tōtus, -a, -um, adj., *the whole.*

trāns, prep., *beyond, across.*

trānsdūcō, -dūxi, -ductus,  
-ducere, 3. v. a., *leads over.*

trānsdūcunt, 3. v. a., *lead*  
*over.*

trānsdūcitur, 3. v. p., *is led*  
*over.*

trānsdūcuntur, 3. v. p., *are*  
*led over.*

trānseō, -ii, -itus, -ire, irr. v.  
a. and n., *cross.*

trānsit, irr. v. a. and n.,  
*crosses.*

trānseunt, irr. v. and n.,  
*cross.*

trānsitur, irr. v. p., *is crossed.*

trēs, tria, gen. trium, num.  
adj., *three.*

Trēveri, -ōrum, M. plur., *the Treveri.*

tribūnus, -i, M., *a tribune.*

turris, -is, F., *a tower.*

tūtus, -a, -um, adj., *safe.*

tuus, -a, -um, adj. pron., *your, yours.*

## U

ūnus, -a, -um, adj., *one, alone, only.*

urbs, urbis, F., *a city.*

ūsus, -ūs, M., *use.*

ut, (uti), conj., *that, in order, that, so as to.*

ūtilis, -e, adj., *useful.*

ūtilior, -us, adj., comp., *more useful.*

ūtilissimus, -a, -um, adj., sup., *most (very) useful.*

uxor, -ōris, F., *a wife.*

## V

vadum, -i, N., *a ford.*

vallum, -i, N., *a rampart.*

vastō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, I. v. a., *lay waste.*

vastat, I. v. a., *lays waste.*

vastant, I. v. a., *lay waste.*

vastātur, I. v. p., *is laid waste.*

vastantur, I. v. p., *are laid waste.*

vectigal, -ālis, N., *tribute, plur., revenues.*

veniō, vēni, ventūrus, venire, 4. v. n., *come.*

venit, 4. v. n., *comes.*

veniunt, 4. v. n., *come.*

Vergobretus, -i, M., *Vergobretus.*

Vesontiō, -ōnis, F., *Vesontio.*

vester, -tra, -trum. poss, adj. pron., *your, yours.*

veterānus, -a, -um, adj., *veteran.*

vexō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, I. v. a., *harass.*

vexant, I. v. a., *harass.*

victor, -ōris, M., *a victor.*

viētōria, -ae, F., *victory.*

vir, viri, M., *a man.*

virtūs, -ūtis, F., *valor; pl., virtues.*

vis, vis, F., *force.*

vita, -ae, F., *life.*

vocō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, I. v. a., I. v. a., *summon.*

vocat, I. v. a., *summons.*

vocant, I. v. a., *summon.*

vocātur, I. v. p., *is summoned.*

vocantur, I. v. p., *are summoned.*

vōx, vōcis, F., *a voice.*

vulgus, -i, N., *common people.*

## ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY.

### A

- a, untranslated.
- abode, *domicilium*, *i*, 2. N.
- about, *circiter*, adv.
- about, *circum*, prep. with acc.
- acceptable, *acceptus*, -a, -um, and 2. adj.
- account (on — of), *causā* with gen.
- accuse, *accūso*, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, 1. v. a.
- across, *trāns*, prep. with acc.
- act, *factum*, -i, 2. N.
- action, see *act*.
- active, *ācer*, *ācris*, *ācre*, 3. adj.
- actively, *ācriter*, adv.
- adjacent, *finitimus*, -a -um, 1 and 2. adj.
- admiral, *praefectus clāssis*.
- adornment, *ornāmentum*, -i, 2. N.
- advanced, *gravis*, *e*, 3. adj.
- affair, see *thing*.
- again, *iterum*, adv.
- against — will, see *unwillingly*.
- aid, see *assist*.
- aid, *praesidium*, -i, 2. N.
- alarmed, *commōtus*, -a, -um, p. p.
- all, *omnis*, -e, 3. adj.
- Allobroges, *Allobrogēs*, -um, 3. M.
- ally, *socius*, -i, 2. M.
- almost, *paene*, adv.
- alone, see *one*.
- Alps, *Alpēs*, -ium, 3. F. pl.
- always, *semper*, adv.
- am, *sum*, *fuī*, *futūrus*, *esse*, irr. v. n.
- Ambarri, *Ambarri*, -ōrum, 2. M.
- ambassador, *lēgātus*, -i, 2. M.
- amends, *satisfactiō*, -ōnis, 3. F.
- among, *in*, prep. with abl.
- among, *apud*, prep. with acc.
- ancestors, *patrēs*, -trum, 3. M. pl. see *father*.



- and, *et*, *-que*, *atque*, *ac*, *coör.*  
conj.  
and, (both — and), *et* — *et*,  
*-que* — *-que*.  
announce, see *reveal*.  
annually, *annuus*, *-a*, *-um*,  
1 and 2. adj.  
another, *alius*, *alia*, *aliud*,  
adj. pro.  
another, (one — another),  
see *one*.  
any, *aliquis*, *-qua*, *-quid*,  
adj. pro.  
any, *ullus*, *-a*, *-um*, 1 and 2.  
adj.  
anyone (indefinite), *quis-*  
*quam*, *quaequam*, *quid-*  
*quam*, pro.  
anyone (very indefinite), *quis*  
(*qui*), *quae*, *quid*(*quod*),  
pro.  
anything, see *anyone*.  
anxiety, *metus*, *-ūs*, 4. M.  
approach, *aditus*, *-ūs*, M.  
approve, *probō*, *-āvi*, *-ātus*,  
*-āre*, 1. v. a.  
are, see *am*.  
Ariovistus, *Ariovistus*, *-i*, 2.  
M.  
arm, *armō*, *-āvi*, *-ātus*, *-āre*,  
1. v. a.  
arms, *-arma*, *-ōrum*, 2. N. pl.  
army, *exercitus*, *-ūs*, 4. M.  
arrival, *adventus*, *-ūs*, 4. M.  
Averni, *Arvernī*, *-ōrum*, 2. M.  
as, mark of apposition, un-  
translated.  
as, see *for*.  
as—as possible, *quam* with  
super.  
ascend, *as-cendo*, *-cendi*,  
*-cēnsus*, *cendere*, 3. v. a.  
n.  
ask (as a right) *flāgatō*, *-āvi*,  
*-ātus*, *-āre*, 1. v. a.  
assist, *iuvō*, *iūvi*, *iūtus*,  
*iuvāre*, 1. v. a.  
assistance, *auxilium*, *-i*, 2. N.  
at length, *tandem*, adv.  
attack, *impetus*, *-ūs*, 4. M.  
attempt, *temptō*, *-āvi*, *-ātus*,  
*-āre*, 1. v. a.  
authority, *auctoritās*, *-ātis*,  
3. F.  
auxiliary forces, *auxilia*,  
*-ōrum*, 2. N. pl.  
auxiliaries, see *auxiliary*  
*forces*.  
Avaricum, *Avaricum*, *-i*, 2.  
N.  
avoid, *vitō*, *-āvi*, *-ātus*, *-āre*,  
1. v. a.

away (to be), *ab-sum*, *-fui*,  
*-futurus*, *esse*, irr. v. n.

## B

bad, *malus*, *-a*, *-um*, 1 and  
 2. adj. — *pēior*, comp., —  
*pessimus*, superl.

band, *manus*, *-ūs*, 4. F.

barbarians, *barbari*, *-ōrum*, 2.  
 M. pl.

battle, *proelium*, *-i*, 2. N.

be, see *am*.

because of, abl., with or  
 without a prep.

become, *fiō*, *fieri*, *factus*, p.  
 of *faciō*.

before, *ante*, prep. with acc.

Belgae, *Belgae*, *-ārum*, 1. M.  
 pl.

best, *optimus*, *-a*, *-um*, 1. and  
 2. superl. of *bonus*.

best, *optimē*, adv., superl. of  
*bene*.

betake themselves, *sē reci-*  
*piunt*, see *recipiō*.

better, *melior*, *-us*, 3. adj.,  
 comp. of *bonus*.

better, *melius*, adv. comp. of  
*bene*.

between, *iter*, prep. with acc.

beyond, *praeter*, prep. with  
 acc.

bitter, see *active*.

boat, *scapha*, *-ae*, 1. F.

body, *corpus*, *-oris*, 3. N.

boldly, *audācter*, adv.

boldness, *audācia*, *-ae*, F.

both, see *and*.

boy, *puer*, *erī*, 2. M.

brave, *fortis*, *-e*, 3. adj.

bravely, *fortiter*, adv.

bravery, *fortitūdō*, *-inis*, 3. F.

bridge, *pōns*, *pontis*, 3. M.

bring, *ferō*, *tulī*, *lātus*, *ferre*,  
 irr. v. a.

bring together, *comportō*,  
*-āvī*, *-ātus*, *-āre*, 1. v. a.

bring upon, *in-ferō*, *-tulī*, *-lā-*  
*tus*, *-ferre*, irr. v. a.

brother, *frāter*, *-tris*, 3. M.

Brutus, *Brūtus*, *-u*, 2. M.

building, *aedificium*, *-i*, 2. N.

burn, *in-cendō*, *-cendī*, *-cēnsus*,  
*-cendere*, 3. v. a.

burst out, *ē-rumpō*, *-rūpī*,  
*-ruptus*, 3. *rumpere*, v. n.

but, *at*, cōör. conj.

by, *ab* (*ā*, *abs*), prep. with  
 abl.

## C

Caesar, *Caesar*, -*aris*, 3. M.

call, *appellō*, -*āvī*, -*ātus*, -*are*

1. v. a.

call together, *con-vōcō* -*āvī*,

-*ātus*, -*āre*, 1. v. a.

camp, *castrā*, -*ōrum*, 2. N. pl.

can, *possum*, *potui*, *posse*, irr.

v. n.

captive, *captivus*, -*i*, 2. M.

capture, see *take*.

capture (by storming), *ex-*

*pūgnō*, -*āvī*, -*ātus*, -*āre*, 1.

v. a.

care, *cūra*, -*ae*, 1. F.

carefully, *diligenter*, adv.

carry on, *gerō*, *gessi*, *gestus*,

*gerere*, 3. v. a.

Cassius, *Cassius*, -*ā*, -*um*,

1 and 2. M.

Casticus, *Casticus*, -*i*, 2. M.

cause, *causa*, -*ae*, 1. F.

cavalry, *equitatus*, -*ūs*, 4. M.

cavalry, *equites*, -*um*, 3. M.

pl., see *horseman*.

cease, *finem facere*, see *faciō*.

Celts, *Celtae*, -*arum*, 1. M.

pl.

censure, see *accuse*.

certain, *certus*, -*a*, -*um*, 1 and  
2. adj.

charge of (to be in), *prae-*  
*sum*, -*fuī*, no *p. p.*, -*esse*,  
irr. v. n. with dat.

chief, *princeps*, -*ipis*, 3. M.

children, *liberi*, -*ōrum*, 2. M.

pl.

choose, *dē-ligō*, -*lēgī*, -*lectus*,  
-*ligere*, 3. v. a.

Cicero, *Cicerō*, -*ōnis*, 3. M.

circle, *orbis*, -*is*, 3. M.

citizen, *civis*, -*is*, 3. C.

city, *urbs*, *urbis*, 3. F.

civilization, *cultus*, -*ūs*, 4. M.

Claudius, *Claudius*, -*i*, 2. M.

cohort, *cohors*, -*hortis*, 3. F.

cold, *frigus*, *frigoris*, 3. N.

collect, see *locate*.

come, *veniō*, *vēnī*, *ventūrus*,  
*venire*, 4. v. n.

coming, see *approach*.

command, see *order*.

commander, *praefectus*, -*i*, 2.  
M.

common, *communis*, -*e*, 3.  
adj.

common people, *vulgus*, -*i*.  
2. N.

commonwealth, *rēs publica*,  
*rei publicae*, F.

companion, *comes*, -*itis*, 3. C.  
 company (of soldiers), *ordō*,  
 -*inis*, 3. M.  
 company with (in), see *with*.  
 conceal, see *cover*.  
 conference, *colloquium*, -*i*, 2.  
 N.  
 conquer, *superō*, -*āvī*, -*ātus*,  
 -*āre*, 1. v. a.  
 conscious, *cōnsciū*, -*a*, -*um*,  
 1 and 2. adj.  
 consent, *cōnsēnsus*, -*ūs*, 4. M.  
 consider, *dūcō*, *dūxī*, *dūctus*,  
*dūcere*, 3. v. a.  
 Considius, *Cōnsidius*, -*i*, 2. M.  
 conspiracy, *coniūrātiō*, -*ōnis*,  
 2. F.  
 construct, *per-dūcō*, -*dūxī*,  
 -*ductus*, -*dūcere*, 3. v. a.  
 consul, *cōsul*, -*ulis*, 3. M.  
 consulship, *cōsulātus*, -*ūs*,  
 4. M.  
 continually, *continenter*, adv.  
 conversation, *sermo*, -*ōnis*, M.  
 Cotta, *Cotta*, -*ae*, 1. .  
 could, see *can*.  
 council, *concilium*, -*i*, 2. N.  
 counsel, *cōnsilium*, -*i*, 2. N.  
 course, *modus*, -*i*, 2. M.  
 cover, *tegō*, *tēxī*, *tectus*, *te-*  
*gere*, 3. v. a.

crime, *facinus*, -*oris*, 3. N.  
 crops, *frūmentum*, -*i*, 2. N.  
 cross, *trānsēō*, -*īvī* or -*īl*, -*itus*,  
 -*ire*, irr., a. v. and n.  
 custom, *mōs*, *mōris*, 3. M.  
 cut off, *inter-clūdō*, -*clūsi*,  
 -*clūsus*, -*clūdere*, 3. v. a.  
 cut to pieces, *con-cīdō*, -*cīdī*,  
 -*cīsus*, -*cīdere*, 3. v. a.

## D

danger, *periculum*, -*i*, 2. N.  
 dare, *audeō*, *ausus*, *audēre*, 2.  
 v. semi-deponent.  
 daring, *audax*, -*ācis*, 3. adj.  
 daughter, *filia*, -*ae*, F.  
 dawn, see *day-break*.  
 day, *diēs*, *diētī* (*dī-ēl-i*), 5. M.  
 commonly.  
 day-break, *prīma lūx*, *prī-*  
*mae lūcis*, F.  
 death, *mors*, *mortis*, 3. F.  
 death (violent), *nex*, *necis*,  
 3. F.  
 decree, *dēcrētum*, -*i*, 2. N.  
 deep, *altus*, -*a*, -*um*, 1 and 2.  
 adj.  
 defend, *dē-fendō*, -*fendī*, -*fēn-*  
*sus*, -*fendere*, 3. v. a.  
 definite, *certus*, -*a*, -*um*, 1  
 and 2. adj.  
 delay; see *remain*.

delight, *dēlectō*, -*āvi*, -*ātus*,  
-*āre*, 1. v. a.

demand (earnestly), *flāgitō*,  
-*āvi*, -*ātus*, -*āre*, 1. v.

a.

departure, *profectiō*, -*ōnis*,  
3. F.

depth, *altitūdō*, -*inis*, 3. F.

deserter, *perfuga*, -*ae*, 1. M.

desire, *studeō*, *ui*, *studere*,  
2. v. n., with dat.

desirous, *cupidus*, -*a*, -*um*, 1  
and 2. adj.

devastate, see *lay waste*.

did, see *do*.

difficult, *difficilis*, -*e*, 3. adj.

difficulty, *difficultās*, -*tātis*,  
3. F.

diligent, *diligēns*, -*entis*, 3.  
adj., 1 term.

disaster, *incommodum*, -*i*, 2.  
N.

disposition, see *spirit*.

distant (to be), see *away (to  
be)*.

ditch, *fossa*, -*ae*, 1. F.

Divico, *Divicō*, -*ōnis*, 3. M.

divide, *partior*, -*ittus*, -*irti*,  
4. v. dep.

divided, *divisus*, -*a*, -*um*, 1  
and 2, adj.

Divitiacus, *Divitiacus*, -*i*, 2.  
M.

do, untranslated, when used  
instead of the common  
form of the verb. See  
-*ne*, -*num* and *nōnne*.

do a favor, *grātum facere*.

don't, *nē* with perf. subj.

doubt, *dubium*, -*i*, 2. N.

drive out, *ex-pellō*, -*puli*,  
-*pulsus*, -*pellere*, 3. v.a.

Dumnorix, *Dumnorix*, -*igis*,  
3. M.

dwelling-place, *sēdēs*, -*is*,  
3. F.

## E

eagerly, *cupidē*, adv.

eagerness, *cupiditās*, -*ātis*,  
3. F.

earnestly demands, see *de-  
mands*.

easily, *facile*, adv.

eight, *octō*, ind. num. adj.

elect, *creō*, *creāvi*, *creātus*,  
*creāre*, 1. v. a.

embassy, *lēgatiō*, -*ōnis*, 3. F.

encourage, *cōn-firmō*, -*āvī*,  
-*ātus*, -*āre*, 1. v. a.

end, *finis*, -*is*, 3. M.

enemy (in war), *hostis*, -is,  
3. C.  
enemy (personal), *inimicus*,  
-i, 2. M.  
engineer, *faber*, *fabri*, 2. M.  
enormous, *ingēns*, -entis, 3.,  
adj. one term.  
enroll, *cōn-scribō*, -scripsi,  
-scriptus, -scribere, 3. v. a.  
equip, *armō*, -āvi, -ātus, -āre,  
1. v. a.  
especially, *māximē*, adv.  
every, see *all*.  
exile, *exsul*, -ulis, 3. C.  
expect, *spērō*, -āvi, -ātus, -āre,  
1. v. a. and n.  
extent, see *magnitude*.  
extraordinary, *incrēdibilis*,  
-e, 3. adj.

## F

fact, see *thing*.  
faction, *factiō*, -onis, 3. F.  
fair, *aequus*, -a, -um, 1 and 2,  
adj.  
faithful, *fidēlis*, -e, 3. adj.  
fall, *cadō*, *cecidī*, *cāsūrūs*,  
*cadere*, 3. v. n.  
fame, *glōria*, -ae, 1. F.  
famine, *famēs*, -is, F.  
far, *longē*, adv.

father, *pater*, -tris, 3. M.  
favor, *grātia*, -ae, 1. F.  
favor, *faveō*, *fāvi*, *fautūrus*,  
*favēre*, 2. v. n. with dat.  
fear, *vereor*, -itus, -ēri, 2. v.  
dep.  
fear, *timor*, -ōris, 3. M.  
feeble, *infirmus*, -a, -um, 1.  
and 2. adj.  
field, *ager*, *agri*, 2. M.  
fifteen, *quīndecim*, ind. num.  
adj.  
fifteen hundred, *mille et quīn-*  
*genti*.  
fight, *pūgna*, -ae 1. F.  
fight, *pūgno*, -āvi, -ātus, -āre,  
1. v. a.  
fire, *ignis*, -is, 3. M.  
first, *primus*, -a, -um, 1. and  
2. adj. sup.  
five, *quīnque*, ind. num. adj.  
five (at a time), *quīnti*, -ae, -a,  
1. and 2. adj. pl.  
five hundred, *quīngenti*, -ae,  
-a, 1. and 2. adj. pl.  
flee, see *fly*.  
fleet, *clāssis*, -is, 3. F.  
fleet, see *swift*.  
flight, *fuga*, -ae, 1. F.  
flow, *fluō*, *flūxi*, *fluxūrus*,  
*fluere*, 3. v. n.

flow into, *in-fluō*, *-flūxi*,  
*-fluxūrus*, *-fluere*, 3. v. a.  
 fly, *fugiō*, *fugi*, *fugitūrus*,  
*fugere*, 3. v. a.  
 fodder, *pābulum*, *-i*, 2. N.  
 follow, *sequor*, *secūtus*, *sequi*,  
 3. v. dep.  
 following day, see *next day*.  
 foot, *pēs*, *pedis*, 3. M.  
 foot of, *infimus* (*imus*), *-a*,  
*-um*, 1 and 2. adj. sup.  
 foot-soldier, *pedes*, *-itis*, 3.  
 M.; pl., infantry.  
 for, untranslated, dat. case.  
 for, (the purpose of), see *in*  
*order that*.  
 for, (the sake of), *causā* with  
*gen*.  
 foraging, *pābulātiō*, *-ōnis*, 3.  
 F.  
 force, *vīs*, *vīs*, 3. F. irr.  
 forced (mārch), *māximus*, *-a*,  
*-um*, 1. and 2. adj., sup.  
 ford, *vadum*, *-i*, 2. N.  
 forest, *silva*, *-ae*, 1. F.  
 forgetful, *oblītus*, *-a*, *-um*, 1  
 and 2. adj.  
 form, see *make*.  
 former, *prior*, *prius*, 3. adj.,  
 comp.  
 four, *quattuor*, ind. num. adj.

fourth, *quartus*, *-a*, *-um*, 1  
 and 2. num. adj.  
 friend, *amicus*, *-i*, 2. M.  
 friendly, *amicus* *-a*, *-um*, 1  
 and 2. adj.  
 from, (away from), *ab* (*ā*, *abs*),  
 prep. with abl.  
 from, (out of), *ex* (*e*), prep.  
 front, (front rank), *primus*,  
*-a*, *-um*, 1 and 2. adj.  
 frosts, *frīgora*, *-um*, 3. N. pl.  
 of *frīgus*.  
 full, *plēnus*, *-a*, *-um*, 1 and 2.  
 adj.

## G

Galba, *Galba*, *-ae*, 1. M.  
 Gallic, *Gallicus*, *-a*, *-um*, 1  
 and 2. adj.  
 garrison, *praesidium*, *-i* 2. N.  
 Gaul, *Gallia*, *-ae*, 1. F.  
 Gauls, *Galli* *-ōrum*, 2. M. pl.  
 Geneva, *Genāva*, *-ae*, 1. F.  
 gentleness, *lēnitās*, *-ātis*, 3. F.  
 Germans, *Germāni*, *-ōrum*, 2.  
 M. pl.  
 Germany, *Germānia*, *-ae*, 1.  
 F.  
 give, *dō*, *dedi*, *datus*, *dare*, 1.  
 v. a.  
 give battle, see *join battle*.

gladly, *laetus*, -a, -um, 1 and  
2. adj.  
glory, *glōria*, -āe, 1. F  
go, *eō*, *ivī* (-iī), *itum*, *ire*, irr.  
v. n.  
go forth, *ex-eō*, -*ivī* (-iī),  
-*itum*, -*ire*, irr. v. n.  
good, *bonus*, -a, -um, 1 and 2.  
adj.  
go over, *trāns-eō*, -*ivī* (-iī),  
-*itum*, -*ire*, irr. v. a. and n.  
government, *imperia*, -*ōrum*,  
2. N. pl.  
go wrong, *errō*, -*āvī*, -*ātum*,  
-*āre*, 1. v. n.  
grain, *frūmentum*, -i, 2. N.  
grant, see *give*.  
great, *māgnus*, -a -um, 1 and  
2. adj. — *māior*, comp; —  
*māximus*, sup.  
greater, *māior*, -us, 3. adj.,  
comp. of *māgnus*.  
greatest, *māximus*, -a, -um,  
1 and 2. adj. sup.  
greatly, see *severely*.  
guest, *hospes*, -*itis*, 3. M.  
had (aux.), plup. ind. or  
sub.

## H

Haedui, *Haedui*, -*ōrum*, 2.  
M. pl.

hand, *manus*, -ūs, 4. F.  
harass, *vexō*, -*āvī*, -*ātus*, -*āre*,  
1. v. a.  
hard pressed, *labōrāns*, -*antis*,  
3. adj., one term.  
has (aux.), perf. ind.  
hasten, *con-tendō*, -*tendī*,  
-*tentus*, -*tendere*, 3. v. n.  
have, *habeō*, *habui*, *habitus*,  
*habēre*, 2. v. a. and n.  
have (aux.), see *has*.  
he (she, it), *is*, (*ea*, *id*); *hic*  
(*haec*, *hōc*); *ille* (*illa*, *illud*);  
often untrans.  
hear, *audiō*, -*ivī*, -*itus*, -*ire*, 4.  
v. a.  
helmet, *galea*, -ae, 1, F.  
Helvetius, *Hēlvetiī*, -*ōrum*,  
2. M. pl.  
her, see *she*.  
herald, *praecō*, -*ōnis*, 3. M.  
hers, see *his*, poss. pron.  
herself, see *himself*, interrog.  
or reflex. pron.  
high, *altus*, -a, -um, 1 and  
2. adj.  
higher places, *superiōra*, -um,  
3. N. pl.  
height, *altitūdō*, -*inis*, 3. F.  
hill, *collis*, -is, 3. M.  
him, see *he*.



- himself her-, it-), *ipse, ipsa, ipsum*, intens. pron.  
 herself (her-, it-) *sui, sibi, se*, reflex. pron.  
 his own (her-, its-) see *his*.  
 hold *tened, tenui, tentus, tenere*, 2. v. a.  
 hold (against some one), *obtinēd, -tenui, -tentus, -tinēre*, 2. v. a.  
 home, see *house*.  
 honor, *honor, -ōris*, 3. M.  
 hope, *spēs, spei, (spei-ī)*, 5. F.  
 hope, *spērō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre*, 1. v. a. and n.  
 horse, *equus, -i* 2, M.  
 horseman, *eques, -itis*, 3. M.  
 hostage, *obses, -idis*, 3. M.  
 hostile, see *unfriendly*.  
 house, *domus, -i, (-ūs)*. F.  
 hundred, *centum*, ind. num. adj.  
 I  
 I, *ego*, pers. pron.  
 if, *si*, subordinate conj.  
 illustrious, *clārus, -a, -um*, 1 and 2. adj.  
 in, *in*, prep. with abl. in (with names of towns and small islands), locative case.  
 in charge of (to be), *praesum, -fui, -futurus, -esse*, irr. v. n.  
 in company with, *cum*, prep. with abl.  
 infantry, see *pedites*.  
 inferior, *inferior, -us*, 3. adj., comp.  
 influence, *auctoritas, -tātis*, 3. F.  
 influential, see *powerful*.  
 inform, *certiorem facere*.  
 in front of, *prō*, prep. with abl.  
 inhabit, *in-colō, -colui, -colere*, 3. v. a. and n.  
 injury, *iniūria, -ae*, 1. F.  
 in order that, *ut (utī)*, subor. conj.  
 in order to, see *in order that*.  
 in regard to, *dē*, prep. with abl.  
 intervene, *inter-sum, -fui, -futurus, -esse*, irr. v. n.  
 in the highest degree, *māximē*, adv.  
 into, *in*, prep. with acc.  
 iron, *ferrum, -i*, 2. N.

is, see *am*.

it, see *he*.

Italy, *Italia*, -ae, 1. F.

its, see *his*.

itself, see *himself*, intens. or reflex.

## J

join (join battle), *com-mittō*, -misi, -missus, -mittere, 3. v. a.

journey, *iter*, *itineris*, 3. N. irr.

joyful, *laetus*, -a, -um, 1. and 2. adj.

just, *iustus*, -a, -um, 1. and 2. adj.

justly, see *rightly*.

## K

keep, see *hold*.

keep from, *pro-hibeō*, -bui, -bitus, -bēre, 2. v. a.

keep together, *con-tineō*, -tinui, -tentus, -tinēre, 2. v.

king, *rēx*, *rēgis*, 3. M.

known, *nōtus*, -a, -um, 1. and 2. adj.

## L

labor, *labor*, -ōris, 3. M.

lake, *lacus*, -ūs, 4. M.

land, *terra*, -ae, 1. F.

language, *lingua*, -ae, 1. F.

large, see *great*.

law, *lēx*, *lēgis*, 3. F.

lay waste, *vastō*, -avi, -ātus, -āre, 1. v. a.

lead, *dūco*, *dūxi*, *dūctus*, *dūcere*, 3. v. a.

leader, *dux*, *ducis*, 3. M.

leadership, *principātus*, -ūs, 4. M.

leading man, see *chief*.

lead away, *ab-dūcō*, -dūxi, -dūctus, -dūcere, 3. v. a.

lead out, *ē-dūcō*, -dūxi, -dūctus, -dūcere, 3. v. a.

lead over, *trāns-dūcō*, -dūxi, -dūctus, -dūcere, 3. v. a.

lead to, *ad-dūcō*, -dūxi, -dūctus, -dūcere, 3. v. a.

least, *minimus*, -a, -um, 1. and 2. adj., sup. of *parvus*.

leave, *re-linguō*, -liquit, -lictus, -linguere, 3. v. a.

led on, *indūctus*, -a, -um, 1. and 2. adj.

left, *sinister*, -tra, -trum, 1. and 2. adj.

legion, *legio*, -onis, 3. F.

- Lemannus, *Lemannus*, -i, 2. M.  
 less, *minor*, -us, 3. adj. comp. of *parvus*.  
 liberate, see *set free*.  
 liberty, *libertās*, -atis, 3. F.  
 lieutenant, see *ambassador*.  
 life, *vita*, -ae, 1. F.  
 light, *lux*, *lūcis*, 3. F.  
 like, *similis*, -e, 3. adj.  
 limit, *finis*, -is, 3. M; pl., territory.  
 line (of battle), *aciēs*, *aciēt*, (*aci-ē'-i*), 5. F.  
 line (of march), *agmen*, -inis, 3. N.  
 Liscus, *Liscus*, -i, 3. M.  
 little, see *small*.  
 live, *vivō*, *vixi*, *victus*, *vivere*, 3. v. n.  
 locate, *col-locō*, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, 1. v. a.  
 Loire, *Liger*, -eris, 3. M.  
 loud, see *great*.  
 lowest part of, see *foot of*.
- M**
- magistracy, *magistrātus*, -ūs, 4. M.  
 magistrate, *magistrātus*, -ūs, 4. M.  
 magnitude, *māgnitūdō*, -inis, 3. F.  
 make, *faciō*, *fēci*, *factus*, *facere*, 3. v. a.  
 make upon, see *bring upon*.  
 man, *vir*, *virt*, 2. M.  
 man (human being), *homō*, -inis, 3. M.  
 many, *multus*, -a, -um, 1 and 2. adj.  
 march, see *journey*.  
 marriage, *mātrimōnium* -i, 2. N.  
 master, *dominus*, -i, 2. M.  
 may, (aux.), pres. subj.  
 me, see *I*.  
 means, (by — of), abl. case.  
 Mediterranean sea, *mare nostrum*.  
 memory, *memoria*, -ae, 1. F.  
 message, *nūntius*, -i, 2. M.  
 messenger, *nūntius*, -i, 2. M.  
 might, (aux.), imp. sub.  
 mile, *milia passuum*.  
 military, *militāris*, -e, 3. adj.  
 mind, see *spirit*.  
 mine, see *my*.  
 Minerva, *Minerva*, -ae, 1. F.  
 mistaken (to be), see *go wrong*.  
 money, *pecūnia*, -ae, 1. F.

more, comparative degree.  
 more, *plūs, plūris*, 3. N.; pl.  
 as adj.  
 more, *magis*, adv.  
 more, *amplius*, indecl. N.  
 more than, *amplius* with abl.  
 morning (in the), *māne*, adv.  
 most, *plūrimus*, -a, -um, 1  
 and 2. adj.  
 mountain, *mōns, montis*, 3.  
 M.  
 much, *multus*, -a, -um, 1 and  
 2. adj.  
 multitude, *multitudo*, -inis,  
 3. F.  
 my, *meus, mea, meum*, 1 and  
 2. poss. pron.

## N

name, *nōmen*, -inis, 3. N.  
 name a day, *diem dicere*.  
 nation, *nātiō*, -ōnis, 3. F.  
 native, *nātivus*, -a, -um, 1. and  
 2. adj.  
 nature, *nātūra*, -ae, 1. F.  
 near, *prope*, prep. with acc.;  
 adv.  
 near (with names of places),  
*ad*, prep. with acc.  
 nearer, *propior*, -us, 3. adj.,  
 comp.

nearest, *proximus*, -a, -um,  
 1. and 2. adj. superl. of  
*propior*.  
 need, *egeō, egui, egēre*, 2. v. n.  
 with gen. or abl.  
 need, *opus, operis*, 3. N.  
 need of action, *opus factū*.  
 never, *numquam*, adv.  
 new, *novus*, -a, -um, 1 and  
 2. adj.  
 next, *posterus*, -a, -um, 1.  
 and 2. adj.  
 next day, *postridiē*, adv.  
 next day after that, *postridiē  
 eius diē*.  
 no, see *not any*.  
 nobility, *nōbilitās*, -ātis, 3. F.  
 nobleman, *nōbilis*, -is, noun  
 from adj., 3. M.  
 no one, *nēmō*, -inis, 3. C.  
 not, *nōn*, adv.  
 not any, *nullus*, -a, -um, 1.  
 and 2. adj.  
 not only—but also, *nōn mo-  
 do—sed etiam*, cor. conj.  
 now, *nunc*, adv.  
 number, *numerus*, -i, 2. M.  
 number (great), see *multi-  
 tude*.

## O

obey, *pāreō*, *parui*, *paritūrus*, *parēre*, 2. v. n.  
 obstruct, *impediō*, *-dīvi*, *-dītus*, *-dīre*, 4. v. a.  
 obtain possession, see *secure*.  
 of, translated usually by gen.  
 often, *saepe*, adv.  
 oh, *ō*, interj.  
 old, *senex*, *senis*, 3. M.  
 older, *senior*, *-us*, 3. adj.  
 old man, see *old*.  
 on, *in*, prep. with abl.; abl. case.  
 on this account, *ob*, prep. with acc.  
 one, *ūnus*, *ūna*, *ūnum*, 1 and 2. num. adj.  
 one another, *alius—alius*, 1 and 2. adj. pron.  
 one (the one—the other), *alter—alter*, 1 and 2. adj. pron.  
 only, see *one*.  
 opportunity, *facultās*, *-ātis*, 3. F.  
 oration, *orātiō*, *-ōnis*, 3. F.  
 orator, *orātor*, *-ōris*, 3. M.  
 order, *imperō*, *-āvī*, *-ātus*, *-āre*, 1. v. a.

order, see *line*.

Orgetorix, *Orgetorix*, *-igis*, 3. F.

other, (another), *alius*, *alia*, *aliud*, 1 and 2. adj. pron.

other, (the other), *alter*, *-era*, *-erum*, 1 and 2. adj. pron.

others (some—others), *alii—alii*, 1 and 2. adj. pron.

our, *noster*, *-tra*, *-trum*, 1 and 2. poss. pron.

ours, see *our*.

over, *trāns*, prep. with acc.

overcome, see *conquer*.

own, see *his own*.

owner, see *master*.

## P

pace, *passus*, *-ūs*, 4. M.

pardon, *con-dōnō*, *-āvi* *-ātus*, *-āre*, 1. v. a.

part, *pars*, *partis*, 3. F.

party, see *faction*.

peace, *pāx*, *pācis*, 3. F.

people, *populus*, *-i*, 2. M.

peril, see *danger*.

perish, *per-eō*, *-iī* (*-iī*), *-itūrus*, *-ire*, irr. v. n.

persuade, *per-suādeō*, -suāsi,  
-suāsus, -suādēre, 2. v. a.  
and n.

phalanx, *phalanx*, -angis, 3.  
F.

pitch, see *place*.

place, *pōno*, *posui*, *positus*,  
*pōnere*, 3. v. a.

place, *locus*, -i, 2. M.

place of (in), *prō*, prep. with  
abl.

plan, see *counsel*.

plenty, *cōpia*, -ae, 1. F.

populace, *plēbs*, *plēbis*, 3. F.

popularity, *grātia*, -ae, 1. F.

possession, *possessiō*, -ōnis, 3.  
F.

possible, see *as—as possible*.

power (civil), *potestās*, -ātis,  
3. F.

power (military), *imperium*,  
-i, 2. M.

powerful, *potēns*, -entis, 3.  
adj., one term.

praise, *laudō*, -āvī, -ātus, -āre,  
1. v. a.

praise, *laus*, *laudis*, 3. F.

pray, *tandem*, adv.

prepare, *parō*, -āvī, -ātus,  
-āre, 1. v. a.

prepared, *parātus*, -a, -um,  
1. and 2. adj.

present (to be), *ad-sum*, -fui,  
-futūrus, -esse, irr. 1. v. n.

prisoner, see *captive*.

proconsul, *prōcōsul*, -ulis,  
3. M.

property, *suū*, *suūrum*, 2. N.  
pl., see *his*.

protect, *servō*, -āvī, -ātus,  
-āre, 1. v. a.

protection, see *garrison*.

province, *prōvincia*, -ae, 1. F.

public, *publicus*, -a, -um, 1.  
and 2. adj.

purchase, *red-imō*, -ēmi, -emp-  
tus, -imere, 3. v. a.

put in charge of, *prae-ficiō*,  
-fēci, -fectus, -ficere, 3. v.  
a. with dat.

## Q

quickly, *celeriter*, adv.

## R

rampart, *vallum*, -i, 2. N.

rank (of soldiers), *ordō*, -inis,  
3. N.

rapid, see *swift*.

ready, see *prepared*.

- rear rank, *novissimum agmen*,  
3. N.  
reason (for this), *causā* with  
gen.; *hōc* alone.  
rebuke, *accūsō*, -*āvī*, -*ātus*,  
-*āre*, 1. v. a.  
refrain, *temperō*, -*āvī*, -*ātus*,  
-*āre*, 1. v. a.  
regard, see *have*.  
region, *regiō*, -*ōnis*, 3. F.  
rejoice, *gaudeō*, *gavisus*,  
*gaudēre*. 2. semi-dep.  
remain, *re-maneō*, -*mānsī*,  
-*mansūrus*, -*manēre*, 2. v. n.  
remaining, *reliquus*, -*a*, -*um*,  
1 and 2. adj.  
repent, *paenitet*, -*nituit*, -*tēre*,  
2. v. a. impers.  
repulse, *pellō*, *pepuli*, *pulsus*,  
*pellere*, 3. v. a.  
request (at my, thy, &c.), *mē*  
*petente*, see *seek*.  
respond, *rēspondeō*, -*spondī*,  
-*spōnsus*, -*spondēre*, 2. v. n.  
rest of, see *remaining*.  
restrain, see *keep together*.  
retreat, *sē* (*mē*, *tē*, &c.) *reci-*  
*pere*, 3. v. a.  
reveal, *ēnūntiō*, -*āvī*, -*ātus*,  
-*āre*, 1. v. a.  
revenues, *vectigalia*, -*ium*, 3.  
N. pl.  
revolution, *rēs novae*, *rērum*  
*novārum*, F.  
reward, *mercēs*, -*edis*, 3. F.  
Rhine, *Rhēnus*, -*i*, 2. M.  
Rhone, *Rhodanus*, -*i*, 2. M.  
ridge, *iugum*, -*i*, 2. N.  
right, *dexter*, -*era*, -*erum*, and  
-*tra*, -*trum*, 1 and 2. adj.  
right, *iūs*, *iūris*, 3. N.  
rightly, *jūre*, adv.  
ripe, *matūrus*, -*a*, -*um*, 1  
and 2. adj.  
river, *flūmen*, -*inis*, 3. N.  
road, *iter*, *itineris*, 3. N. irr.  
robber, *latrō*, -*ōnis*, 3. M.  
Roman, *Rōmānus*, -*a*, -*um*, 1.  
and 2. adj.  
Rome, *Rōma*, -*ae*, 1. F.  
routes, *itinera*, -*um*, 3. N.  
pl. of *iter*.  
rugged, *arduus*, -*a*, -*um*, 1  
and 2. adj.  
rule, *regō*, *rēxī*, *rectus*, *re-*  
*gere*, 3. v. a.  
rumor, *rūmor*, -*ōris*, 3. M.
- S**
- safe, *tūtus*, -*a*, -*um*, 1 and 2.  
adj.

- safety, *salūs*, -ūtis, 3. F.  
 sailor, *nauta*, -ae, 1. M.  
 sake, *causa*, -ae, 1. F.  
 same, *idem*, *eadem*, *idem*,  
 demon. adj. pron.  
 Saône, *Arar*, *Araris*, 3. M.  
 satisfy, *satis-faciō*, -fēcī,  
 -factūrus, -facere, 3. v. n.  
 with dat.  
 say, *dicō*, *dixi*, *dictus*, *dicere*,  
 3. v. a. and n.  
 scout, *explōrātor*, -ōris, 3. M.  
 sea, *mare*, *maris*, 3. N.  
 season, see *time*.  
 secure, *potior*, -itius, -iri, 4.  
 v. dep.  
 seeking to gain, *appetēns*,  
 -entis, 3. adj. 1 term.  
 seize, see *take possession of*.  
 select, *dē-ligō*, -lēgi, -lectus,  
 -ligere, 3. v. a.  
 separate, *di-vidō*, -vīsī, -vi-  
 sus, -videre, 3. v. a.  
 Sequani, *Sēquantī*, -ōrum, 2.  
 N. pl.  
 senate *senātus*, -ūs, 4. M.  
 senator, *senātor*, -ōris, 3. M.  
 send, *mittō*, *misi*, *missus*,  
*mittere*, 3. v. a.  
 send forward, *prae-mittō*,  
 -mīsī, -missus, -mittere, 3.  
 v. a.  
 servant (soldiers'), *cālō*, -ōnis,  
 3. M.  
 service, see *assistance*.  
 servitude, *servitūs*, -tūtis, 3.  
 F.  
 set free, *liberō*, -āvi, -ātus,  
 -āre, 1. v. a.  
 severe, *dūrus*, -a, -um, 1 and  
 2. adj.  
 severely, *vehementer*, adv.  
 severely, *graviter*, adv.  
 severity, see *strictness*.  
 shall (aux.), fut. ind.  
 shall have (aux.), fut. perf.  
 ind.  
 she, see *he*.  
 ship, *nāvis*, -is, 3. F.  
 shore, *litus*, -oris, 3. N.  
 should (aux.), pres. subj.  
 shall prove to, perf. subj.  
 show, *dē-mōnstrō*, -āvi, -ātus,  
 -āre, 1. v. a.  
 sight, *cōspectus*, -ūs, 4. M.  
 signal, *signum*, -i, 2. N.  
 silence, *silentium*, -i, 2. N.  
 sister, *soror*, *sorōris*, 3. F.  
 six (each), *sēnt*, -ae, -a, 1 and  
 2. dist. num. adj., pl.  
 six hundred, *sexcenti*, -ae, -a,  
 1 and 2. num. adj. pl.



- sixteen, *sēdecim*, ind. num.  
adj.
- skillful, *peritus*, -a, -um, 1.  
and 2. adj.
- slaughter, *caedēs*, -is, 3. F.
- slave, *servus*, -i, 2. M.
- slay, *inter-ficiō*, -fēct-, -fectus,  
-ficere, 3. v. a.
- small, *parvus*, -a, -um, 1 and  
and 2. adj.—minor, comp.  
—minimus, superl.
- snow, *nix*, *nivis*, 3. F.
- so, *ita*, adv.
- so as to, *ut* (*utī*), sub. conj.
- soldier, *mīles*, -itis, 3. M.
- some, *aliquis* (-quī), -qua,  
-quid (-quod), indef. pron.
- some (some—others), *alii*—  
*alii*, 1 and 2. adj. pl.
- son, *filius*, -i, 2. M.
- sovereignty, see *throne*.
- space, *spatium*, -i, 2. N.
- spirit, *animus*, -i, 2. M.
- spirit (with), see *severely*.
- stand, *cōn-sistō*, -stiti, -sis-  
tere, 3. x. n.
- starvation, *famēs*, -is, 3. F.
- state, *civitās*, -ātis, 3. F.
- station, *dis-pōnō*, -posui,  
-positus, -ponere, 3. v. a.
- stature, *māgnitūdō corporis*  
(gen.).
- storm, *op-pūgnō*, -āvī, -ātus,  
-āre, 1. v. a.
- strength, *virēs*, -ium, 3. f. pl.
- strictness, *sevēritās*, -ātis, 3.  
F.
- successive, *continēns*, -entis,  
3. adj., one term.
- sufficiently, *satis*, adv.
- suitable, *idōneus*, -a, -um, 1  
and 2. adj.
- Sulla, *Sulla*, -ae, 1. M.
- summit of, see *top of*.
- summon, *vocō*, -āvī, -ātus,  
-āre, 1. v. a.
- superior, *superior*, -us, 3. adj.,  
comp.
- suppliant, *supplex*, -icis, 3.  
C.
- supplies, *commeātus*, -ūs, 4.  
M.
- supply, see *plenty*.
- supreme, *suprēmus*, -a, -um, 1  
and 2. adj. superl.
- suspicion, *suspiciō*, -ōnis, 3.  
F.
- swift, *celer*, -eris, -ere, 3. adj.
- swiftly, *celeriter*, adv.

T

take, *capiō, cēpti, captus, capere*, 3. v. a.

take a stand, see *stand*.

take away, *tollō, sustulī, sublātus, tollere*, 3. v. a.

take care to, *cūra ut*.

take possession of, *occupō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre*, 1. v. a.

tenth, *decimus, -a, -um*, 1 and 2. ord. num. adj.

terrify, *terreō, terruī, territus, terrēre*, 2. v. a.

territory, *fīnēs, -ium*, 3. M. pl. of *fīnis*.

than, *quam*, adv.

that, *is, ea, id; ille, illa, illud*, dem. pron.

that, see *who*, rel. pron.

that (in order that), *ut*, subor. conj.

that (in order that), *quō*, after a comparative.

that (of yours), *iste, ista, istud*, dem. pron.

the, untranslated.

their, see *his*, etc.

them, see *they*.

themselves, see *himself*, etc.

then, *tum*, adv.

there, *ibi*, adv.

there (there is, etc.), untranslated.

these, pl. of *this*.

they, pl. of *he, she, it*.

thing, *rēs, rei*, 5. F.

thing at which, *id quod* or *quae rēs*.

think, *ex-istimō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre*, 1. v. a.

third, *tertius, -a, -um*, 1 and 2. ord. num. adj.

this, *hic, haec, hōc*; sometimes *is, ea, id*, dem. pron.

this side of, *citrā*, prep. with acc.

those; pl. of *that*.

thousand, *mille*, ind. card. num. adj. and noun. N.

thousand, *milia, -ium*, 3. N. pl.

three, *trēs, tria*, 3. card. num. adj.

throne, *regnum, -i*, 2. N.

through, *per*, prep. with acc.

thus, see *so*.

time, *tempus, -oris*, 3. N.

to (place to which), *ad*, prep. with acc.

to, dat. case.

top of, *summus, -a, -um*, 1 and 2. adj.

towards, *ad*, prep. with acc.  
tower, *turris*, -is, 3. F.  
town (walled), *oppidum*, -i, 2.

n.

treachery, *perfidia*, -ae, 1. F.  
treason, *prōditiō*, -ōnis, 3. F.  
treat, see *have*.

treaty, *foedus*, -eris, 3. N.

tree, *arbor*, -oris, 3. F.

Treveri, *Trēverti*, -ōrum, 2.

M. pl.

tribune, *tribūnus*, -i, 2. M.

tribute, *vectigal*, -ālis, 3. N.

troops, *copiae*, -ārum, F. pl.

of copia.

try, *temptō*, -āvi, -ātus, -āre,

1. v. a.

twelve, *duodecim*, ind. card.  
num. adj.

two, *duo*, *duae*, *duo*, card.  
num. adj.

## U

under arms, *in armis*.

undertaking, see *thing*.

unfavorable, *aliēnus*, -a, -um,  
1 and 2. adj.

unfortunate, *miser*, -era,  
-erum, 1 and 2. adj.

unfriendly, *inimicus*, -a, -um,  
1 and 2. adj.

unjustly, *iniuste*, adv.

unknown, *ignōtus*, -a, -um,  
1 and 2. adj.

unserviceable, *inūtilis*, -e, 3.  
adj.

unwilling, *invītus*, -a, -um,  
1 and 2. adj.

unworthy, *indignus*, -a, -um,  
1 and 2. adj. with abl.

upon, *in*, prep. with abl.

use, *usus*, *ūsus*, 4. M.

used to, imp. tense.

useful, *ūtilis*, -e, 3. adj.

## V

valor, *virtūs*, -ūtis, 3. F.

Vergobretus, *Vergobretus*,  
-i, 2. M.

very, *māximē*, adv.; or the  
superl.

Vesontio, *Vesontio*, -ōnis,  
3. F.

veteran, *veterānus*, -a, -um,  
1 and 2. adj.

victor, *victor*, -ōris, 3. M.

victorious, see *victor*.

victory, *victōria*, -ae, 1. F.

violence, see *force*.

violent; see *active*.

virtues, *virtūtēs*, -um, 3. F.  
pl. of *virtus*.

voice, *vōx*, *vōcis*, 3. F.

## W

wage, see *carry on*.

wait, *ex-pectō*, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, 1. v. a.

wall, *mūrus*, -i, 2. M.

war, *bellum*, -i, 2. M.

warn, *moneō*, *monui*, *monitus*, *monēre*, 2. v. a.

way, see *road*.

we, see *I*.

wearied, *dēfessus*, -a, -um, 1 and 2. adj.

well, *bene*, adv.

well-known, *nōtus*, -a, -um, 1 and 2. adj.

were, imp. ind. or subj.

were in the habit of, imp. ind.

were wont to, imp. ind.

what, see *who*, inter. or rel.

when, *cum*, sub. conj.

which, see *who*, inter. or rel.

who (what, which, that) *quī*, *quae*, *quod*, rel. pron.

who (what, which) *quis*, (*quī*), *quae*, *quid*, (*quod*), inter. pron.

whole, *tōtus*, -a, -um, 1 and 2. adj.

whom, see *who*.

wicked, *improbus* -a, -um, 1 and 2. adj.

wife, *uxor*, *uxōris*, 3. F.

will (aux.), fut. ind.

will have (aux.) fut. per. ind.

willing (to be), *volō*, *volut*, *velle*, irr. v a n.

wing, *cornū*, -ūs (*ū*), 4. N.

winter, *hibernus*, -a, -um, 1 and 2. adj.

winter quarters, *hiberna*, -ōrum, 2. N. pl.

with, *cum*, prep. with abl.

within (of time), abl.

within, *intrā*, prep. with acc.

without, *sine*, prep. with abl.

with spirit, see *actively*.

witness, *testis*, -is, 3. C.

woman, *fēmina*, -ae, 1. F.

wonder at, *mīror*, -ātus, -ārī, 1. v. dep.

world, *orbis terrae*, (*terrārum*).

worse, *pēior*, -us, 3. adj. comp. of *malus*.

worst, *pessimus*, -a, -um, 1 and 2. adj. superl. of *malus*.

worthy of, *dignus*, -a, -um, 1 and 2. adj. with abl.

would, pres. subj.

would have, perf. subj.

wound, *vulnus*, -*eris*, 3. N.  
 wounded, *saucius*, -*a*, -*um*,  
 1 and 2. adj.  
 wretched, see *unfortunate*.

## Y

yet, *tamen*, adv.  
 year, *annus*, -*i*, 2. M.  
 you, *tū*, *tui*, pers. pron.

young, *iuvenis*, -*e*, 3. adj.  
 younger, *iunior*; -*ius*, 3. adj.  
 young man, see *young*.  
 your (sing.), *tuus*, *tua*, *tuum*,  
 1 and 2. poss. pron.  
 your (pl.), *vester*, -*tra*, -*trum*,  
 1 and 2. poss. pron.  
 yours, see *your*.  
 youth, see *young man*.



4a<sup>41</sup> + 8a<sup>3</sup> - 14a.

Deane Simon

in later  
periods

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